

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS END MEETING

AU032032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec (AGERPRES)--Over December 1-3, 1980, Bucharest--the capital city of the Socialist Republic of Romania--was the venue of the regular meeting of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participating states.

The proceedings were attended by the defense ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces, and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. The meeting was chaired by Major-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Committee of Defense Ministers examined routine questions of the activity of the Joint Armed Forces and adopted corresponding decisions. The meeting proceeded in a working atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual friendship and understanding.

Ceausescu Receives Ministers

AU032039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, received on December 3 the participants in the regular meeting of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participating states whose proceedings took place in Bucharest.

During the interview Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the importance of the steady development of the many-sided cooperation--on a political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other planes--among the Warsaw Treaty participating states. In the spirit of the resolutions of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, the struggle of our countries' parties and peoples for detente, collaboration and peace must be intensified. Likewise, of special importance is the permanent concern for strengthening the defense capacity of our countries. In this context Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the significance of the collaboration among the armies of the respective states, considering that it was in the interest of all of them, of the strengthening of friendship among our peoples, served the cause of socialism and peace. Likewise, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that everything possible should be done for halting the arms race and reducing military budgets, for preventing the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles on the European Continent, for passing of effective measures of disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for promoting a policy of detente, security, cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

HUMAN RIGHTS SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD022356 Prague CTK in English 1511 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec (CTK)--A three-day international scientific symposium "Human and Citizens' Rights in the Present World" started here on Tuesday. It is attended by experts from the Soviet Union, Hungary, the G.D.R., Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

The aim of the symposium, organized by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Scientific Advisory Board on State and Law and Institute for State and Law, and the Czechoslovak Society for Political Sciences, is to thoroughly explore the present state and prospects of the development of human rights in the countries of real socialism. Its theme is also criticism of bourgeois conceptions in this field and the bourgeois strategy of human rights in international relations.

Director of the Institute for State and Law Dr [name indistinct] pointed out the constant development of socialist democracy and securing of the rights of the citizens in the countries of the socialist community. He expressed the conviction that the symposium will contribute to further coordination of cooperation between the socialist countries in this field.

DELEGATES CONTINUE ADDRESSES TO CSCE WORKING GROUPS

Romania: European Security

AU032055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 3 Dec (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the session of the first working group of the Madrid meeting, within which military aspects of European security are examined these days, the Romanian representative, Ambassador Constantin Ene, presented Romania's stand and consistent actions for the achievement of real disarmament on the continent. Romania has repeatedly called attention on the incompatibility between security and detente on the one hand and the irrational spiralling armings, nuclear armings in particular, on the other hand. The lack of genuine progress in the field of disarmament had actually been one of the main obstacles to detente and international cooperation, the speaker said.

He highlighted the outlook of Romania, of the Romanian head of state according to which the arms race is rooted in the policy of force, is directly linked to the existence of opposed military blocs created in the period of the cold war representing a constant source of tension and confrontation. The speaker reiterated the Romanian viewpoint according to which the military balance should be achieved not by increasing armings and military effectives, by producing fresh mass destruction weapons, but by adopting effective measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

Romania has acted resolutely and consistently in all forums of debates and negotiations on disarmament advancing concrete proposals with a view to passing to real negotiations and scoring effective results in the field of disarmament, the speaker also said. After mentioning the important proposal Romania had advanced at the UN regarding the freezing and reduction of military budgets, the speaker said: Consistent with its stands and proposals in this respect, the Romanian Government decided this year, for the third consecutive time, that military expenditures be cut back by 16 percent. The funds thus released were oriented towards the application of some programs aiming at the rise in the people's welfare. Disarmament--he said--cannot be achieved by one country alone. It can by no means be achieved by the small and medium-sized countries. Disarmament could be started by the big, powerfully armed countries, by those who have nuclear weapons. It can only be achieved by gradual, negotiated measures on the basis of the observance of all peoples' legitimate interests in security. Stressing that the Madrid meeting should concentrate on the fundamental objective regarding the passage to concrete actions for the translation into fact of the provisions of the Final Act that stipulates the fulfillment of gradual disarmament measures conducive to general and complete disarmament, the speaker showed that it was particularly significant that the participating states ground the dialogue on disarmament on new, more efficacious bases with a view to resuming and furthering the policy of detente. All this calls for a constructive approach and for the initiative of all. The European peoples' vital, supreme interests require that an undelayed passage be made to the freezing of military budgets followed by their steady reduction, to the substantial reduction of military effectives and armaments. The withdrawal of troops from the territory of other states and the dismantlement of foreign bases are essential demands. The time has come that action be undertaken to provide the conditions needed for the simultaneous dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, which would contribute to the strengthening of international confidence and detente.

The Madrid meeting--the speaker said--has the particularly important task to decide the convening of a conference on confidence-building, military disengagement and disarmament as an essential part of the process of building European security that should examine--with the participation, on an equal footing, of all the states signatory to the Final Act--the military aspects of security and reach concrete agreements.

Bulgaria: Mediterranean, Europe

AU030939 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 3 Dec (STA)--At the recent plenary session at the Madrid meeting, a Bulgarian representative spoke on the matters of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. The Bulgarian envoy has pointed out that Bulgaria has rendered and will continue to render support for the just cause of the Arab states for the complete settling of the Middle East conflict, which is to include the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and foundation of their own, independent state. Further on he said that Bulgaria developed and consolidated bilateral by her economic, techno-scientific and cultural relations with the Mediterranean countries in absolute conformity to the UN Charter and the Final Act. Bulgaria's peace policy and her consistent efforts to maintain and develop the dialogue and contacts with the Mediterranean states not attending the all-European meeting is in full accordance with the spirit, letter and targets laid down in the Mediterranean section of the Final Act, the Bulgarian envoy said.

A Bulgarian representative also spoke at the committee on the matters pertaining to European security. He noted that Bulgaria, in the same way as all the socialist countries, was very strict in fulfilling the undertakings of the Final Act. In the 1975-1979 period, he recalled, Bulgaria was the initiator of a whole complex of proposals for adding political detent with military one, and their approval would make a real contribution to the consolidation of European peace and security.

In his statement the Bulgarian representative had reemphasized the importance of an eventual European conference on military detente and disarmament and the necessity already here, at the Madrid meeting, to fix its date and place. This conference, in the opinion of Bulgaria and the other socialist states, would proceed in two stages, the first one covering the measures for trust, and the other dealing specifically with the matters of disarmament.

Hungary: Detente, Security

LD031928 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Miklos Lehel report]

[Text] Madrid, 2 Dec (MTI)--Istvan Kormendy, member of the Hungarian delegation, spoke on Tuesday at the deliberations of the Madrid meeting's work-group dealing with political-security issues. Analysing the interrelation between military detente and European security, he pointed out: The deterioration in the international atmosphere and the consolidation of elements of tension began years ago and manifested mainly in armament. The NATO states' programme to develop their traditional and nuclear forces has increasingly got in contradiction with the recognition and maintenance of the balance of military forces, though till recently the Western leaders recognized the existence of such a balance of forces and the importance of its preservation.

The Hungarian delegate emphasized that the Hungarian public opinion is concerned over the new Western strategic plans calling for actually applying atomic weapons. He went on to point out the slow-down in arms limitation talks. Like the other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, Hungary too is striving for warding off the danger of nuclear war and for the realization of balance of military forces at a lower level of weapons.

Since the Helsinki Conference no important result has been achieved in reducing military confrontation in Europe. The future of European security depends strictly and primarily on a breakthrough in military detente, declared Istvan Kormendy.

Thereafter the Hungarian delegate recalled the proposals put forward by the member states of the Warsaw Treaty for expanding measures aimed at consolidating confidence in the military sphere.

The Madrid meeting can contribute to military detente primarily by summoning a European military detente and disarmament conference. The socialist countries hold the above as the most important task of the Madrid meeting. Hungary has noted with satisfaction that several West European countries have expressed concern over the continuation of armament and hold it necessary to achieve progress in limiting armaments and in strengthening trust. The fact that the idea of a military detente and disarmament conference enjoys wide-ranging support at the meeting ensures favourable conditions for reaching agreement on its organization. The Hungarian delegation wishes to make an active contribution to realizing this objective.

Hungary: Information Exchanges

LD021520 Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 1 Dec (MTI)--Pal Berenyi, member of the Hungarian delegation, addressed on Monday the debate in the Madrid meeting's working group 3, which is dealing with the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act's recommendations regarding exchange of information. He emphasized that even in the post-Helsinki period the Hungarian Government has continued its well-trying information policy and simultaneously it is stepping up endeavours for the exchange of information with the other signatory countries.

The Hungarian delegate appreciated the significance of the declaration adopted by UNESCO in 1978 about fundamental principles for contribution by information organs to the consolidation of international understanding, promotion of human rights and to the struggle against racialism, apartheid and warmongering. He underlined that Hungary took an active and constructive part in the elaboration and adoption of these highly important documents. Hungary's official organs regularly supervise the implementation at home of the contents of these documents. At the same time they are convinced that consistent action is needed on the part of every participating country.

Hungary continues to be of the view that bilateral relations have an irreplaceable role in the practical further development of the international exchange of information. He went on to cite figures to substantiate that at present Hungarian mass communication media extend much more information to their public about various aspects of the signatory countries than the Western states' media publish about Hungary. That is why--he said--while continuing to expand the quantity of information originating from abroad, Hungary expects that some information mirroring the Hungarian reality should reach certain capitalist countries as well.

The Hungarian information policy pays great attention to the question of authenticity of various information materials. In this context the Hungarian delegate underlined the need for differentiating between information really deserving credit from the more or less biased views that often appear in the West under the garb of information. Only on this basis could there be a realistic possibility for the further widening of information relations, expansion of exchange of information between the media of countries with divergent social systems which are functioning on different ideological bases.

INDEPENDENCE DAY MEETING ADDRESSED BY PETRO DODE

AU282135 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 28 November broadcasts a 12-minute report of a solemn meeting organized in Tirana on 28 November by the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the Democratic Front and the Tirana District Party Committee. The announcer states that in addition to workers from production centers, war veterans and relatives of war martyrs, the meeting was also attended by Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; AWP Central Committee Politburo members Spiro Koleka, Kadri Hasbiu, Hekuran Isai and Pali Miska; AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member Simon Stefani; AWP Central Committee Secretary Prokop Murra; members of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of the government.

The meeting devoted to the 28 and 29 November national holidays, the 68th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania's independence and the 36th anniversary of Albania's liberation, is opened by Gao Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee. After the playing of the national anthem, a speech is delivered by Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission. The first 2 minutes of his speech are recorded and the rest is read by an announcer.

Dode points out the historic importance of the aforementioned two dates. He says that the Albanian people this year again achieved great successes in production and all other fields of life. Summarizing the rest of Petro Dode's speech, the announcer reports that Dode went on to attribute these achievements to the heroic efforts of the Albanian people under the glorious leadership of the AWP and Enver Hoxha. Dode, the announcer goes on, paid tribute to the 28,000 martyrs who laid down their lives in the national liberation war and to the countless patriots who sacrificed everything to attain Albania's independence and freedom from the foreign yoke.

Dode, says the announcer, continued that a powerful industrial base has been set up in Albania owing to the party's farsighted policy, which relies primarily on the natural wealth of Albania. He mentioned that the power industry has always been given priority and that oil and coal extraction and power generation have been particularly promoted. The announcer states that Petro Dode also mentions the great transformation of the agricultural sector and particularly the great victory achieved by the socialist system of agriculture in making the country totally self-sufficient in bread grains.

After mentioning the great victory achieved by the party in the ideological field and in molding the new man, the announcer states that Petro Dode referred to Albania's successful confrontation of the imperialist and revisionist tide and their efforts to snuff out the life of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The Chinese revisionists also tried to sabotage Albania by all means possible and finally cut off all credits and aid to Albania in a brutal and hostile manner, severing all economic relations. They were wrong in believing that they could achieve their aims and failed to reckon with the determination of the Albanian people, Dode said. Quoting Dode, the announcer says Albania's industrial output increased 39 percent, an average annual rate of 6.8 percent. Agricultural production during the sixth 5-year period was over 22 percent higher than during the fifth 5-year period, which proves that Albania will always be able to develop and progress on the road of socialism relying entirely on its own efforts, without accepting any aid or credits from abroad.

Petro Dode continued that the AWP has waged and continues to wage a principled and consistent struggle to unmask revisionism and in defense of the revolution and socialism. The AWP, the government and the Albanian people have supported and will continue to support the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the peoples against imperialism, revisionism and all other reactionary forces in the world.

The Albanian state maintains normal relations with numerous other countries and is in favor of their development on the basis of the well-known principles regulating relations between sovereign countries. In its relations with neighboring countries, Albania pursues a policy of good neighborliness and is making every effort to develop them further in trade, culture and other fields of mutual interest and benefit.

The announcer concludes by saying that Petro Dode's speech was followed by an artistic performance for those present.

BRIEFS

AGRARIAN REFORM ANNIVERSARY--Lushnje District celebrated the 35th anniversary of the first allotment of the partition of land in connection with the implementation of the agrarian reform. Taking part in the celebrations were Politburo member Spiro Koleka; Lenka Cuko and Qirjako Mihali, Politburo candidate members; Themie Thomai, Tefta Cami, Xhorxhi Robo, central committee members; and others who had been invited. The meeting was opened by (Gjergji Velo), secretary of the AWP District Committee. Mark Ndou, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee, then greeted the gathering. A telegram was sent to the AWP Central Committee. The AWP District Committee and the People's Council Executive Committee organized a scientific session in the House of Culture. Taking part were cooperativists, specialists and others. Also present was Themie Thomai, Central Committee member and minister of agriculture. Mark Ndou, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee, opened the session. (Gjergji Velo) delivered a report, after which six other papers were delivered. Various other activities took place; for example, the inauguration of a new school at which Tefta Cami, Minister of Education and Culture, cut the ribbon and a teacher was honored. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Nov 80 AU]

INAUGURATION OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS--A ceremony was held today in Rehove, Korce District, to inaugurate a new copper enrichment plant and copper mine. The plant will have a capacity of 80,000 tons of copper concentrate annually. Its construction took 2 and 1/2 years at a cost of 16,165,000 leks. The ceremony was attended by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha. Another inauguration ceremony was also held today in the industrial area of the city of Fier on the occasion of the completion of a new power unit of the Fier thermal power plant at a cost of 27 million leks. The plant has a power generating capacity of 60 mw. The ceremony was attended by Minister of Construction Rahman Hanku. In Memalaj, Tepelene District, a phosphorite processing plant was also inaugurated today. The plant cost 4 million leks, not including the cost of the machinery and equipment. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 80 AU]

NEW MINE INAUGURATED--A ceremony took place on the occasion of the completion of the first stage of the new Prenjas iron-nickel ore mine which will supply the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan. During the 5 years of work so far, 73,000 meters of mineral workings were carried out and 11,000 meters of galleries were constructed, in addition to sinking the mine shaft, laying rails, constructing surface buildings and so forth. The inauguration and commissioning of the new mine will increase output 2 and 1/2 times compared to the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Meanwhile work is in progress on the second stage of the mine, which will make it possible to expand output even more in the future. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 80 AU]

RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPLETED--Work is in progress on the Lac-Lezhe-Shkoder railroad project. In the Milot sector, the first trains carrying gravel traversed the gigantic bridge over the Mat River. Work is also progressing rapidly for the completion of the Lexhe railroad station. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 22 Nov 80 AU]

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU032138 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has ended. The Central Committee adopted a decision on [passage indistinct] and adopted a decision on convening the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR. The congress will take place in the second quarter of next year. A congress committee chaired by Kania was created. It will have to prepare the draft projects of the programmatic documents which will serve as the basis for the pre-congress discussion.

The PZPR Central Committee received the requests of Wladyslaw Kruczek, Alojzy Karkoszka and Stanislaw Kowalczyk to be removed from the Politburo. Andrzej Weblan is also relieved from the post of Central Committee secretary. According to a Politburo announcement the following officials were elected members and alternate members of the Politburo: Mieczyslaw Moczar, Tadeusz Grabski and Tadeusz Fiszbach. A letter was read at the plenum, which was addressed to Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, from Edward Gierek, with the request to remove him from the Central Committee because of his poor health. The plenum relieved Edward Gierek from the Central Committee. It also requested Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz to resign from their posts as National Assembly members. Edward Gierek was requested to resign from his post as member of the Central Committee.

The plenum requested the Central Control Committee to examine the personal case of Piotr Jaroszewicz and to adopt a decision on his party membership.

ZHIVKOVA MEETS GREEK, ROMANIAN, INDIAN MINISTERS

AU031743 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the committee of culture, received Andreas Andrianopoulos, Greek minister of culture and sciences today. She also met Mrs Shila Kaul, Indian minister of education, and Suzana Gadea, Romanian minister of socialist culture and education. During the talks, great appreciation was expressed for Bulgaria's initiative in organizing the international meeting devoted to the subject: "The Role of Culture in the Development of Man and Society." The excellent organization of the meeting was stressed, and support was voiced for the organization of similar events which contribute to cultural rapprochement and exchange of experience among countries.

'UNRESERVED SUPPORT' FOR AFGHANISTAN UNDERLINED

AU032152 Sofia BTA in English 1931 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 3 Dec (BTA)--The unreserved support rendered by the Bulgarian people, the BCP and the Bulgarian Government to the struggle of the Afghan people in defense of independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan was underlined once more during the visit of a delegation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan here.

The active and deeply internationalist position of the BCP and Bulgaria were highly assessed by Mr Babrak Karmal in his personal message to Mr Todor Zhivkov, handed to the president of the Bulgarian State Council by the head of the Afghan delegation Mr Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan.

The Afghan delegation had talks with a delegation of the Central Committee of the BCP, headed by the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, and had meetings with other party figures and heads of public organizations. International issues and issues pertaining to the further development and expansion of the contacts and cooperation between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and between the two countries' mass organizations were discussed.

Reporting on the tasks the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is facing at present, the Afghan guests underlined the historical importance of the visit of a party and government delegation of Afghanistan, headed by Babrak Karmal, to the Soviet Union and of the talks the delegation had with Mr Leonid Brezhnev. They said that as a result of this visit and these talks decisions have been taken which have been unanimously approved by the 4th plenary session of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The delegations of the BCP and of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan noted with concern the situation in Asia complicated of late in the result of the concerted actions of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. They underlined the positive role of the Soviet policy for the cause of preserving peace and security in Asia. They reaffirmed their complete approval of the selfless help rendered by the USSR to Afghanistan to curb the aggression of the external reaction, to preserve the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country, to help the economic and spiritual restoration of Afghanistan.

Reaffirmed was the unanimity of stands of the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan on the international problems discussed.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CONGRATULATE YUGOSLAV LEADERS

AU282031 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP has sent the chairman of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov the following telegram:

Prompted by the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, please accept, yourself, the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and all Yugoslav communists, the friendly greetings and best wishes for successful buildup of socialism in your country, for the good of the fraternal Yugoslav peoples, of the Bulgarian communists, the Central Committee of the BCP and myself.

I take the opportunity to confirm my conviction that the further cooperation between the BCP and the union of Yugoslav communists is to the interests of our countries and peoples, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism in the Balkans and in the world.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has sent the chairman of the Presidency of the SFRY, Mr Cvijetin Mijatovic, the following telegram:

Prompted by the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, may I, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, of the State Council of Bulgaria and on my behalf, send you, the Presidency of the SFRY and the Yugoslav peoples, most sincere friendly greetings and best wishes for new, still greater successes in building up socialism in your country, for your health and personal happiness.

I take this opportunity which is very pleasant for me to express the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between our two neighbouring socialist countries will continue to develop to the good of our peoples, to the interest of socialism and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

On the same occasion Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has congratulated Mr Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY.

The message conveys most cordial greetings and best wishes for new, still greater successes in the buildup of socialism, for the prosperity of the fraternal Yugoslav peoples.

STATE COUNCIL CONGRATULATES ALBANIA ON HOLIDAY

AU282105 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA)--The State Council has sent a congratulatory telegram to the Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the 36th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism and capitalism.

The telegram wishes successes to the people of Albania in the construction of socialism expressing conviction that the relations between the two countries will develop in the interest of the traditional friendship between the two peoples, in the interests of peace and socialism in the Balkans and in Europe.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINIAN DAY

AU282058 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council, has wired congratulations on the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people to Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and commander of the forces of Palestinian revolution.

The message conveys the decisive backing to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to defend their inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and founding their own independent state.

It is emphasized therein that Bulgaria is against the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction for smashing the Palestinian resistance and to deal a blow at the Arab national liberation movement. Bulgaria, the message reads in part, fully backs up the just struggle of the Arab peoples for frustrating the separate Camp David accords and the continuing negotiations on the so-called Palestinian autonomy, for doing away with the disastrous aftermath of the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty.

The message expresses Bulgaria's stance that a just and durable settlement to the Palestinian issue should be searched for within the framework of the overall soothing down of the Middle East conflict with the participation of all the sides concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN PROTOCOL--A 1981-1982 cooperation protocol was signed today between the Bulgarian television and the Syrian Arab television, providing for a wide exchange of material commemorating important anniversaries and dates in the life of the two countries. The document was signed by the first deputy director general of the Bulgarian television, Mr Vladislav Panov, and the director general of the Syrian Arab television, Mr (Faud Balat). [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 28 Nov 80 AU]

LAWYERS CONFERENCE--The scientific-practical conference of the Sofia lawyers' association continues in our capital. The conference is devoted to the subject: "The Right of Defense in the People's Republic of Bulgaria." Among those attending the conference are Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, the chief prosecutor of the republic Kostandin Lyutov, and chairman of the jurists union Prof Boris Tachev. Reports were read on defense rights in criminal cases, the role of defense in civil lawsuits, administrative-legislative defense and the right of foreign citizens to defense in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 28 Nov 80 AU]

LIPAVSKY INTERVIEWS POLISH SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL

AU031321 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 80 p 7

[Article by Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "Confrontation; a Talk in Southern Poland"]

[Text] Jastrzebie Zdroj, a city with a population of 100,000 that has grown in size in the last decade, is located at the Czechoslovak-Polish border near Tesin. As to its importance and size, it is the second regional center of the Solidarity organization.

The offices are located downtown, above a supermarket. Everywhere one meets only young faces. And everywhere there is busy commotion and excitement. According to the press nine mines are on strike at present, in the last week of November. Stefan Palka, deputy chairman of the Solidarity organization in Jastrzebie, is astonished. He does not know anything about that. He knows, however, that in the Wujtek mine in Katowice representatives of Solidarity's enterprise organizations from 60 mines are engaged in tough negotiations with government representatives on new wage increases. He knows that the group is exerting pressure on the government by means of a warning strike to make it accept what Solidarity proposes and enforces.

The telephones are constantly ringing. A PAP editor wants to know how the whole matter stands. The deputy chairman of the Jastrzebie Solidarity organization is evading him because he cannot orient himself in the situation....

Stefan Palka received us in lieu of Chairman Sienkiewicz who was at the Wujek mine. And he received us with keen interest, almost cordially. He is smiling and trying to speak Czech. He is 29 years old and working as electrician at the Manifest Lipcowy mine. I recall in that moment the cold, mistrustful reception accorded to me by L. Walesa in Gdansk 1 month ago. And because I want to find out whether, as is being claimed among Polish friends, the standpoints and views of Solidarity in Jastrzebie are really qualitatively different from those of the Mazowiec and Gdansk headquarters, I intentionally ask the same questions as a month ago in the interview with L. Walesa:

[Question] How do you assess the socialist countries' material aid to Poland?

[Answer] All aid is now welcome in our country. We are in a difficult situation after the natural disasters. The aid we are talking about is, therefore, all the more welcome. (L. Walesa, on the other hand, declared that he was sorry but that he did not encounter any such aid--not by J.L.)

[Question] And what about the financial means from the West sent to your headquarters in Gdansk?

[Answer] We in Jastrzebie have not requested anything.

[Question] From what means then does your Solidarity finance its activities?

[Answer] From our membership fees.

[Question] And have you in Jastrzebie received any money from the West?

[Answer] No, we have not received any.

[Question] Do you then draw on the money that was sent to Gdansk from the West?

[Answer] No, we do not benefit from it. We do not need any dollars or marks. We are content with our zlotys.

[Question] Do you know that the socialist countries are showing concern over the developments in your country? You surely know the standpoints of the socialist countries' representatives.

[Answer] We know them. (L. Walesa declared that he simply does not have time to read those standpoints--note by J.L.)

[Question] What do you think are the reasons for that concern?

[Answer] It must be admitted that our process is not painless. It brings with itself conflicts and problems but if there is anyone to be concerned about Poland's fate we must be the first.

[Question] What is your personal attitude and the attitude of your Solidarity as a whole toward the world trade union movement?

[Answer] It is positive. We appreciate everyone working for the well-being of the worker, of the working man. (L. Walesa replied to that question: "What do I care for the world trade union movement? What do I care for it!"--note by J.L.)

[Question] Do you seek contacts with some trade union centers in the world and thus also with the World Trade Union Federation?

[Answer] Not for the time being, we are only now getting organized. We are now faced with elections but later, when there is an opportunity, we will seize it.

[Question] Some functionaries of your trade unions refuse to cooperate with the so-called old trade unions. What about you?

[Answer] If we want to be a democratic movement, we have to cooperate.

[Question] Chairman of the National Coordinating Commission Walesa said in his last interviews granted to some Western and Polish information media that he likes the Japanese model and that he would like to turn Poland into another Japan. Later, in turn, he spoke admiringly about the Italian system and so forth. How do you in Jastrzebie respond to that?

[Answer] We stand and act on the principles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, which means that we recognize the party's leading role in the state and our country's bonds of alliance. We have expressed that in our statutes. Why should we, therefore, seek another political model?

[Question] What are the differences of opinion between you here in Jastrzebie and the headquarters in Gdansk?

[Answer] As far as the trade union movement as such is concerned, there are no differences of opinion. But there are certain differences deriving from certain concepts....

[Question] What issues do they concern, for instance?

[Answer] The point at issue is, for instance, the concept of the representative nature of the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity in Gdansk; furthermore questions connected with our trade unions. At the beginning there were also conflicts caused by various political statements. We will not allow anyone to carry out on our backs a policy that is directed against us.

[Question] And what about strikes? Are there also some discrepancies as far as that topic is concerned?

[Answer] So far we have been seeking common viewpoints on that matter, meaning in the direction of ways of avoiding strikes also incidentally that will be regulated by the law under preparation.

[Question] Does Gdansk consult you on strike actions?

[Answer] Yes, it does consult us on the more important ones, on those that are fixed by the National Coordinating Commission. Nevertheless, there are also so-called wildcat strikes....

[Question] Does that mean that you do not have the situation completely under control?

[Answer] No, no. I want you to understand me correctly, there are strikes that come about without our knowledge and approval. Their organizers are mostly those who want our country to be even worse off than it is. There are cases when groups of workers succumb to various anarchists. In such instances we immediately set out to put the whole matter in order on the spot.

[Question] So that you in Jastrzebie disagree with the strikes?

[Answer] We disagree with strikes that are not preceded by negotiations and with situations in which not all opportunities are seized to prevent them.

[Question] How would you describe the forces which artificially and intentionally provoke tension and strikes?

[Answer] As antipatriotic and antisocialist.

[Question] Do they also exist in your organization? Are they among yourselves?

[Answer] No, they are not.

[Question] I will put the question in a different way. Are there in your ranks, in individual Solidarity organizations, people whom the socialist system, so to speak, does not suit?

[Answer] Perhaps, there may perhaps be some individuals.

[Question] Why then don't you throw them out of your organization when you say that you stand on the principles of the constitution?

[Answer] Just a moment, I did not say that such people exist among us. Time will tell.

[Question] But you do not rule out that some Solidarity functionaries deliberately act in such a way as to make that organization a political party later on?

[Answer] There are such but our leadership is resolutely opposed to that. It is against misuse of our organization's members for political goals directed against the socialist system. We in Jastrzebie have one aim: to defend the interests of the working people associated on the basis of work, irrespective of their profession, their social and political affiliation and their beliefs.

[Question] Does that include PZPR members?

[Answer] Yes. If we excluded them we would be, after all, a political organization. That is the case in the West, but it cannot be the case in our country.

In our talk we heard other things as well: that the Jastrzebie Solidarity does not have any experts and advisers, let alone experts of the Jacek Kuron type and that the Jastrzebie organization is opposed to the formation of groups within Solidarity according to political affiliation and belief, even though such tendencies exist among some members. We heard, furthermore, that members of the Jastrzebie organization understand that PZPR members who are Solidarity members are obligated by party statutes to engage in party activity in social organizations in which they work, but according to Stefan Palka, Solidarity "will not allow them to integrate in Solidarity's internal affairs," [as published] which, as the interviewee presently admitted, is a naive concept.

It was a useful talk. It showed at the same time progress in crystallization of standpoints and views, progress which is evident in other Solidarity groupings as well.

But it is also characteristic for the political climate prevailing in Jastrzebie that Stefan Palka avoided, as much as he could, a direct answer to the question whether the so-called KOR--the illegal organization known for its opposition--is an antisocialist organization. He said: "I do not know that organization, I do not know its goals because I am not a member."

Nothing more; it seems as if KOR were taboo among all leading Solidarity functionaries, even though unofficially one can encounter among some of them a critical attitude toward that organization, not to mention Moczulski's "confederation."

COMMENTARIES QUESTION EEC POSITION ON POLAND

Berko Commentary

LD032231 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The heads of state of the nine EEC member states reviewed the situation in Western Europe in Luxembourg up until yesterday, as well as their relations with the Near East and the United States. A special place in these deliberations was given to East-West relations. Here is our editor, Michal Berko with greater details:

No wonder that under the circumstances today a thesis on proclaiming some sort of concern about developments in Poland was adopted with a sigh of relief. Never before have the participants at an EEC summit shown as much hypocrisy in detracting attention from growing inflation, unemployment, political and moral crises in their countries as this time when they spoke of an alleged threat to Poland from the socialist countries.

When looking at the historic experience of our countries with Western Europe one finds it hard to believe that such hypocrisy is really possible. But one cannot but wonder whether the EEC does not intend in this way to give its full support to antisocialist forces in Poland. Can it be a coincidence that hand in hand with this scandalous EEC appeal the adviser to the U.S. President, Brzezinski, is calling for armed resistance in Poland? The outcome of the EEC summit in Luxembourg on this score is a warning and is dangerous.

Stand called 'Hypocrisy'

LD022301 Prague CTK in English 2018 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Luxembourg, 2 Dec (CTK)--The regular summit session of the European Economic Community, which ended here on Tuesday, handled many problems--the community has 7.5 million unemployed, soaring inflation, and essentials more expensive from month to month.

The E.E.C. owes Japan almost 1,000 million and the U.S. 12,000 million dollars, and its economic growth is not expected above 0.6 percent next year. There is discord among member states concerning the solution of economic as well as political issues inside and outside the community, rivalry, and also inability to coordinate the policy of multi-nationale monopolies which disregard the requirements of the Common Market states.

However, it ensues from reports of Western agencies on the session that these grave problems were not at the centre of interest. Neither did aid to Italy, hit by an earthquake ten days ago, take up much time of the deliberations. The more touching care was devoted by the heads of state and government to the situation in a state which has nothing in common with their political or economic grouping--in Poland. They even showed willingness to grant it aid according to their possibilities. The final document did not specify this aid or its recipient, but it is very well known that "aid" already goes to Poland from a variety of private and semi-official institutions and funds. It is not sent to support the Polish economy, but anti-socialist forces which try to disrupt this economy.

The Luxembourg communique called for "respect for the sovereignty of Poland and non-interference in its internal affairs" in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. This could be agreed with if it were meant self-critically. However, the E.E.C. leaders made it clear that they were referring to the Soviet Union. As British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said in Brussels, the warning can be clearly read between the lines.

It would be difficult to find grosser hypocrisy. Why do the West European leaders not address such "warnings" to Zbigniew Brzezinski and other Western politicians who overtly call for "resistance against the Polish regime," why do they not take steps against Free Europe and similar radio stations which incite the Polish people against their representatives, and why do they not see to it that the means sent for subversion in Poland are earmarked for those in real need, for instance, the jobless people in Western Europe?

VISITING GDR PREMIER STOPH MEETS HUSAK, STROUGAL

LD031754 Prague CTK in English 1527 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 3 Dec (CETKA)--Visiting member of the Socialist Union Party of Germany (SED) Politburo and G.D.R. Premier Willi Stoph was received here on Wednesday by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Premier Lubomir Strougal.

During their talks, the two sides stated that relations of fraternal cooperation between the two parties and states are successfully developing on the basis of creative application of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They exchanged views on the fundamental issues of socioeconomic development in both countries, underlining permanent interest in further expanding economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

In exchanging opinions on some international topics, the two sides stressed that they will work for further development of the process of detente. They condemned attempts of imperialism and reactionary forces at worsening the international atmosphere, stirring unrest, creating new focuses of tension in the world and escalating hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They highly appreciated the peace policy of the USSR and the tireless work of the Soviet Communist Party in this respect, and expressed full support for Soviet proposals, aimed at curbing the arms race, increasing international security and disarmament.

They also confirmed their determination to actively help strengthen the unity of the socialist countries.

Visit Ends

LD031816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 3 Dec (ADN)--GDR Premier Willi Stoph ended his 2-day friendship visit to the CSSR this afternoon. At the Prague Ruzyně Airport he was given a cordial send-off by Premier Lubomir Strougal and others. A joint press release on the results of the visit was agreed.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST

LD032246 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 3 Dec (CETKA)--Czechoslovak Defence Minister General Martin Dzur returned home Wednesday from Bucharest where he attended a session of the Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries' defence ministers.

The committee discussed issues of current activities of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces, and passed several resolutions.

The session had a working character and took place in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

STROUGAL SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ROMANIA'S VERDET

LD012338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of condolences to Ilie Verdet, premier of the Romanian Socialist Republic, expressing deep sympathy at the tragic event at the Livezeni mine which caused loss of lives.

BCP MEMBER BONEV CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Lenart

LD040012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received at Bratislava Castle today a delegation of the People's assembly of Bulgaria, led by Valdimir Bonev, member of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Assembly.

Present were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier. The Bulgarian guests were accompanied by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

In the course of a cordial and comradely meeting Comrade Salgovic briefed the Bulgarian deputies on the results of the social and economic development of Slovakia in the fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and on the basic aims of the policy of our party stemming from the resolution of the 18th session of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Bonev spoke about the main tasks of the development of the Bulgarian national economy and the preparations of Bulgarian working people for the 12th BCP Congress and paid a tribute to the successes of Czechoslovak working people in the construction of a developed socialist society.

Meeting With Strougal

LD040014 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 3 Dec (CETKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Wednesday chairman of the Bulgarian People's Assembly Vladimir Bonev, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the head of a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation.

The two representatives stressed the results achieved so far in the development of traditional and all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and called for their further deepening. They also informed each other of their countries' plans for increasing the effectiveness of their national economies in the 1981-85 period and stressed the necessity to make full use of the possibilities of developing cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural sphere.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SFRY LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031116 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 28 Nov (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Cvijetin Mijatovic, SFRY Presidency president, and Lazar Mojsov, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, the following telegram on the occasion of the SFRY's national holiday, "Republic Day."

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the SFRY's national holiday--"Republic Day"--we send you, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Presidency and all Yugoslav people cordial greetings and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, all Czechoslovak people and in our own name.

In the spirit of traditional friendship, we in the CSSR have a high regard for the results achieved by Yugoslavia's working people under the LCY's leadership in building socialism in their country. We are glad to appraise the results of the fruitful and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and countries, results which contribute to deepening Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations. We are convinced that those relations of friendship and cooperation will continue to consolidate and develop for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of the common struggle for peace, socialism and progress in the world.

I wish you, esteemed comrades, the Yugoslav communists and all Yugoslav people further successes in fulfilling the conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress while building the socialist society in your country.

Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier; Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR's minister of foreign affairs, congratulated their Yugoslav partners on the same occasion.

JASARI, SFRY TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEET HOFFMANN

AU031916 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Nov 80 pp 1,3

["Vhu"-signed report: "For Further Expanding Cooperation; K. Hoffmann Received Yugoslav Trade Unionists"]

[Text] Prague--Yesterday K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO], received a delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] Council led by S. Jasari, Presidium member of the CTUY Council. Also attending the meeting were, on behalf of the Czechoslovak side, URO Secretaries V. Kozik and J. Vesela, and on behalf of the Yugoslav side, N. Bulc, member of the Secretariat of the Trade Unions of Slovenia, and B. Antic, adviser of the CTUY Council. The reception was also attended by M. Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

In the talks, K. Hoffmann expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute to further developing cooperation between the two trade union organizations. He assured the Yugoslav trade unionists that the Czechoslovak trade unions are ready to accept proposals for cooperation and to take an active part in it. He further noted that no matter what the conditions and the organization of trade union work are, an exchange of views is always necessary and useful. S. Jasari, head of the Yugoslav delegation, thanked K. Hoffmann for the cordial reception accorded to the delegation in the course of its stay in the CSSR. He expressed interest in further deepening mutual cooperation between the two trade union organizations.

A discussion then followed, chaired by URO Secretary J. Vesela, on housing in the CSSR, particularly on planning housing construction, and on health care in the CSSR, taking into account health care in enterprises. The Yugoslav guests were briefed on those issues by Eng A. Pragl, deputy director of the Central Health Insurance Administration, and Comrade V. Kirchner, head of the URO Workers' Care Department.

End of Visit

AU031918 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Nov 80 p 3

[R]-signed report: "Conclusion of Yugoslav Trade Unionists' Visit"]

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Council led by member of the Council Presidium Sefcet Jasari yesterday concluded its visit to Czechoslovakia. In the course of their stay in the CSSR, the guests from Yugoslavia, accompanied by Central Council of Trade Unions [URO] Secretary J. Vesela, paid a visit to South Moravia where they met with functionaries of the regional trade union council in Brno, of the district trade union council in Gottwaldov and of the Svit national enterprise in Gottwaldov. The delegation also toured Central Bohemia, where it visited the national monument in Lidice and had a conversation with functionaries of the district trade union council in Kladno and of trade union organizations in the Sonp Kladno-Drin enterprise. In both instances the delegation took particular interest in the improvement of the working people's working and living conditions. It placed special emphasis on acquiring experience in solving problems connected with the rate of illness and work accidents, and in solving the working people's housing problems.

Before their departure for home, the Yugoslav trade unionists were seen off by URO Secretary J. Vesela and by L. Opatrny, head of the URO International Affairs Department. M. Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador in Prague, was also present.

HUSAK GREETES PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT ON SOLIDARITY DAY

AU031724 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Nov 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Support for the Just Fight; Comrade G. Husak's Greetings Message on the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People"]

[Text] Prague, 28 Nov (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, a greetings telegram on the occasion of the "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People."

The telegram states, among other things:

The Czechoslovak people fully support the courageous fight waged by the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of their political vanguard--the PLO--against the imperialist-Zionist plot in the Middle East. [paragraph continues]

In the spirit of its principled foreign policy, the CSSR holds the opinion that the path toward ensuring a lasting peace in the Middle East lies in a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the conflict in that part of the world with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. Part and parcel of such a settlement must be the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories; the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and creation of an independent state; and the ensurance of the rights of all peoples and states in the area to security and peace.

We fully support all steps, the telegram states further, which lead to such a solution. We also resolutely reject the endeavors of world imperialism, Zionism and reaction, which abuse the situation in the Middle East for their aggressive goals and which are pushing for a separate solution that ignores the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and dangerously escalates tension not only in the area, but also throughout the world.

BARTA CONDEMNS IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSION, ANTI-SOVIETISM

AU031919 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 28 Nov 80 p 2

[Karel Barta commentary: "They Will Not Succeed"]

[Text] Anticommunism constantly acquires newer and newer forms. As it changed its tactics vis-a-vis the CSSR after 1969, when it tried to isolate the Marxist-Leninist forces in our state; as in 1971, when it would have liked to isolate the entire party from the people prior to the elections; so today it has again prepared--for the duration of the Madrid meeting--newly sharpened swords.

Not only bourgeois ideology and subversive "psychological actions," but also petty sabotage and slovenliness in public services are to serve as instruments of ideological diversion against the socialist countries, actions which could cause nervousness and dissatisfaction among the people. For example, one hostile text cynically recommends: One cut off of electric power, water or of central heating causes more aggravation among the public than dozens of leaflets.

Anticommunist arguments are only seemingly new. Actually they are often already faded at their inception because they often repeat themselves. Not only do they miss their target, but they even often boomerang against their authors. The following facts are sufficient:

About 20 percent of the U.S. population is, for all practical purposes, deprived of urgent medical aid because they cannot afford it.

Five hundred youths from just one of the London schools, who were looking for work, have been offered only 11 jobs.

But enough about the unemployed, lest they reproach us, as happened to RUDE PRAVO recently, that while it allegedly daily writes about the unemployment in the West, it never writes about unemployment in the CSSR!

However, the focal point of ideological diversion is always anti-Sovietism, the attack on our relationship with the Soviet Union. How they would love also to disturb the course of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship with that! No matter what they might invent, they always forget one fundamental thing: that their anti-Soviet and anti-communist contemplations, plans and attempts aimed against the CSSR, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are, above all, the only fruit of their unrealistic yearning. Since the Great October Socialist Revolution, there have already been a great number of similar concepts and plans, but their fate has been identical: They did not succeed.

PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER NOTES LEADING ROLE OF CPCZ

LD031650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party met in Prague today. Frantisek Toman, the party's chairman, had this to say to our correspondent:

[Begin Toman recording] We believe that the solution of problems concerning the whole of society concerns all citizens of our country and all member organizations of the National Front, including our party. Our party has a socialist character which means that all of our activity is oriented towards the promotion of socialist relations. Our members include above all, citizens holding Christian beliefs. Our party does not have a conceptual character and it is not the spokesman of the believing citizens of our state.

We support not only by words but all of our activity, the policy of the National Front and we are conducting our activity within its framework. We fully recognize the leading role of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which has led our working people to the victory of the socialist revolution and is the bearer of a scientific program for our socialist construction.

We are orienting all sections of the party to rid themselves of all formalities and always give a predominant place to quality as opposed to quantity. [end recording]

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON IMPLEMENTING 'SET OF MEASURES'

AU032101 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Services--The New Way"]

[Excerpt] A certain impatience is being manifested by several national committees and enterprises in connection with preparations for implementing the "Set of Measures" in the local economy; they want to know why they have not yet received the detailed elaboration of local indexes and incentives--the rules of the game. After their approval in principle by the Federal Government in the immediate future, they will be given to the managing [riadicie] national committees by bodies entrusted with this task by the nation [Czech and Slovak] governments. That, however, does not mean that one has to wait inactively, or with little activity, for directives from "above."

The results and action potential of individual enterprises, measured by the demands of the "Set of Measures for Improving the Management," are known everywhere, and the extant shortcomings which must be resolved on the local and district level are also known. For example, one has to appreciate the active approach of the district enterprises of production and services in Dolny Kubin, which has already established a special workshop for the renovation of TV sets' channel selectors and integrated circuits. On the other hand one has to criticize the slow, unenergetic solving of the issue of qualifications of technical-economic personnel, of whom--in the local industry and in the communal services of the Slovak Socialist Republic--only 58.4 percent fulfill the requirements. Jobs for which a university-level education is mandatory, are still being given to people with basic education, although it is generally known that the new management conditions will put more exacting demands on the ranking personnel's standard of knowledge. Thus exceptions as regards education should no longer be permitted when it comes to employment, and the catalogue of qualifications and the regulations related to it should be fully implemented.

SEMINAR CRITICIZES NORTH MORAVIAN ECONOMY

AU031947 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Nov 80 p 3

["RMA"-signed report: "Critically on Economic Issues; Seminar of North Moravia's Ranking Personnel"]

[Text] Trinec--The directors and party functionaries of decisive North Moravian enterprises met in Trinec yesterday with members of the Presidium of the North Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee led by M. Mamula, leading secretary of the North Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee, at a 2-day seminar to evaluate the region's economic development to date, and to appraise the state of preparations for ensuring next year's tasks and the tasks of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan. The session was also attended by V. Micka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and other guests.

In the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the volume of industrial production in North Moravia has increased 18.2 percent. The greatest increase--35.5 percent--was registered by engineering enterprises. The production plan for the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be exceeded by roughly KCS3 billion. In the main report however, Z. Krc, secretary of the CPCZ regional committee, pointed chiefly to shortcomings and the existing untapped potential. At present 22 enterprises are not fulfilling the planned tasks; in the current 5-year plan the enterprises' export capacity has increased only 0.7 percent; the demand for materials has been reduced only 0.2 percent annually instead of the planned 0.6 percent; the shift intensity index is at the level of 1975, and so forth. Almost one-half of the enterprises are failing to ensure the planned profit index this year. There is still plenty of untapped potential, especially in managerial and organizing work--in that respect one can cite as positive examples the Hlubina and Doubrava mines, Meopta Prerov and some other enterprises.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL DISCUSSES LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

LD281214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 28 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The editorial in today's RUDE PRAVO is entitled "Wishes and Possibilities." It stresses that a thorough analysis of results attained in the national economy is an essential component of preparations for the 16th party congress. Its meaning is to provide deserved reward for the past work of our people and to make a correct and realistic appraisal of the starting point for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and, above all, to consider what needs to be done toward solving problems and eliminating shortcomings.

RUDE PRAVO points out that certain economic managers are explaining the slower growth of productivity of labor by a slowing down in the pace of production. This is an incorrect interpretation of the relationship between the two indices. Productivity of labor can have an upward tendency even when production is falling. What matters is now how much is being produced but how much labor is used to produce it. The slowing in the rise in labor productivity is in actual fact influenced by inadequate rationalization, especially of that sector of production which still places excessively high demands on production materials and energy and on too much human labor.

RUDE PRAVO states that in the Sixth 5-Year Plan our enterprises had been given the task of cutting the demands of industry on metals, fuel and energy by an annual average of 2.5 to 3 percent. Such modest targets will not be good enough in future. That is why in the coming period annual savings of metals will have to total more than 4 percent, of alloys a minimum of 5 percent and fuel more than 3.5 percent.

It is evident, RUDE PRAVO writes, such results cannot be achieved without consistent rationalization, and entire factory collectives must be involved in the implementation of these targets. But by and large, the major reason why we cannot be satisfied with the standard of rationalization is its inadequate contribution to the growth of labor productivity. The standard of labor productivity is determined by the working time deployed on a certain quantity of production. The shorter time needed for the completion of a product the higher the labor productivity is. But RUDE PRAVO stresses that some enterprises could attain higher labor productivity even without rationalization. All they would have to do is to make more consistent use of working hours.

But in most enterprises an acceleration of the growth of labor productivity cannot be brought about without the rationalization of the production process. RUDE PRAVO points out that under the provisions of the "Set of Measures for the Improvement of the Planned Management System" production, economic units become the bearers of investment funds. What is more, they can be accumulated throughout the duration of the 5-year plan so that they should be sufficient to cover comprehensive modernization and bring about a substantial rise in productivity.

The use of the attained level of scientific and technical progress is an important factor in rising labor productivity. This is a sphere to which a certain amount of attention has been given, but compared to the intentions of the next 5-year period it is still inadequate. Enterprises generally ponder over the rise of labor productivity when comparing its pace with the rise in wages. This is a [word indistinct] relationship and, moreover, it has been causing serious concern lately because the ratio between the growth of productivity and wages is not favorable.

In the light of the expansion of the national economy, far greater attention must be devoted to the development of basic factors of the growth of labor productivity, rationalization of technology and the use of scientific and technical findings, the editorial in today's RUDE PRAVO points out.

BRIEFS

CAR SALES IN SFRY--This year 7,500 Skoda passenger cars have been sold in Yugoslavia; the total number of Skoda cars exported to Yugoslavia will reach 200,000 this year. Yugoslavia is the fourth largest market for Skoda passenger cars, after the GDR, Hungary and Great Britain. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

GOODS EXCHANGE WITH BULGARIA--A protocol between the CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic on goods exchange from out of the funds of domestic trade in 1981 was signed on 18 November in Bratislava by B. Kriak, deputy minister of trade of the Slovak People's Republic, and S. Chobanov, deputy minister of domestic trade and services of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The total value of the goods exchange--of products of the consumer and food industries--to the tune of R6 million on each side is 20 percent higher than this year. Almost one-third of the agreements will be realized within the framework of exchange actions by the department stores of the two states. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

MSZMP DELEGATION ARRIVES--An MSZMP study delegation, headed by Sandor Racz, MSZMP Central Committee department head and MSZMP Central Committee member, arrived in Prague and was welcomed by Eugen Turzo, CPCZ Central Committee member and CPCZ Central Committee department head in the presence of Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS--More than 40,000 hectares--or about 3 percent of the area--planted with sugar beets still remain to be harvested in the Czech lands, and more than 5,000 hectares in Slovakia. As regards the harvest of corn for grain, in the Czech lands it remains to be harvested from about 5,000 hectares, and in Slovakia from about 48,000 hectares. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ARMY LEAVE CANCELLED

LD031830 Hamburg DPA in German 1800 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The GDR has denied Western press reports that leave has been cancelled for the National People's Army in connection with the events in Poland. The East Berlin Foreign Ministry described these accounts as inventions and lies. That also applies to Western claims that reservists in the GDR have been called up and that factory workers' militia groups have been put on alert.

The three Western allies in Berlin confirmed that they had no evidence of mobilization measures in the GDR or of troop movements in the area bordering on Poland. Apart from the new out-of-bounds zone on the border with Poland, the military situation in the GDR remains quiet. This account was confirmed in Washington.

BORDER GUARDS HOLD UP CHRISTMAS PRESENTS TO POLAND

DW041106 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Article signed MS: "GDR Holds Up Western Packages for Poland"]

[Text] Bonn--According to CDU politician Norbert Bluem, "GDR" authorities at the Goerlitz border station held up 39 railroad cars with a cargo of Christmas presents from the Federal Republic to Poland. Bluem told DIE WELT that the Polish authorities in Katowice lodged a protest with the "GDR" customs authorities. Thereupon the latter promised to handle two railroad cars a week from now on and to let the cars cross the border into Poland. Does the "GDR" intend to control the shipments of presents or merely to harass the Poles? Bluem said: "Also in this respect East Berlin wants to present itself as Moscow's model student."

PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET OFFICIALS IN INDONESIA

AU031836 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Nov 80 p 6

[Dr Rolf Guenther dispatch: "The GDR and Indonesia Develop Contacts: People's Chamber Delegation Received by Vice President Adam Malik"]

[Summary] "On Friday, Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik received for talks the delegation of the GDR People's Chamber under the leadership of Gerald Goetting, deputy president of the People's Chamber and deputy chairman of the State Council. Earlier the delegation, which also includes Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the People's Chamber Presidium, met for talks with the leadership of the Council of People's Representatives."

The representatives of the two countries stressed the determination of their states and peoples to actively endorse the continuation of a policy of detente and securing world peace.

"Both sides emphasized that struggle must be waged for implementing the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety. Despite different views in various fields, there exist concerted positions concerning the problems of the struggle for peace and security, for peaceful coexistence, for understanding among peoples as well as for international cooperation and trade for mutual benefit."

In the talks, Gerald Goetting and Erich Mueckenberger gave an account of the work of the People's Chamber as the GDR's legislative body. R. Kartidjo, deputy chairman of the Council of People's Representatives, stated at the end of the meeting that the talks with the People's Chamber delegation had promoted better understanding and cooperation between the two parliaments. Eberhard Feister, GDR ambassador to Indonesia, gave a cocktail party in honor of the GDR delegation Friday night. "On Friday evening, Gerald Goetting met with the Council of Indonesian churches. Central to the talks were problems related to cooperation between the Evangelical Christians of Indonesia and the GDR in the interest of world peace and international understanding."

SED'S MITTAG MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN POLITICIANS

AU022019 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Nov 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Economic Negotiations With Ethiopian Politicians; Talks Between Guenter Mittag and Hadis Tedla"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Lt Col Hadis Tedla, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and deputy chairman for planning, arrived in the GDR capital of Berlin on Thursday at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, welcomed the guest at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport. Hadis Tedla heads a delegation of Ethiopian economic experts who are attending the fourth session of the joint GDR-Ethiopian economic committee. The delegation comprises Ato Wole Chekol, Ethiopian external trade minister, Bekele Tamrat, state secretary in the Ministry for State Farms, and other personalities.

At friendly talks in the afternoon, Guenter Mittag and Hadis Tedla noted that further significant progress in mutual cooperation, particularly in the economic field, has been achieved in the past few years.

"The talks serve the purpose of discussing further possibilities of deepening relations and of implementing the long-term program for developing economic relations agreed upon between the two governments, as well as the commodity exchange between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia.

"Participating in the talks were Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of material management; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade; and Alexander Schalk, state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry. On the Ethiopian side the talks were attended by Minister Wole Chekol and by Jember Berhanu, Ethiopian ambassador to the GDR.

"Subsequently, the negotiations of the joint GDR-Ethiopian economic committee began under the leadership of Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Hadis Tedla."

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO PDRY LEADER

AU031053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Nov 80 p 5

[ND Report: "Our Republic Congratulates the Friendly PDRY: Erich Honecker Telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the anniversary of independence of the PDRY Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent the following telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers: On the 13th anniversary of the achievement of independence I convey to you, the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the friendly PDRY people the most cordial greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people. We share with you esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the PDRY people, pleasure and pride at the significant successes achieved in a short time in the social transformation of the country and in defending its revolutionary gains. An outstanding event in the history of the PDRY was the founding of the Yemen Socialist Party, whose purposeful policy constitutes the guarantee of the further successful advance of your country toward a socialist society. Our two parties, states and peoples are linked by common ideals and aims. Rest assured that the GDR will continue, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, stand firmly at the side of the friendly Yemeni people. From the bottom of my heart, I wish them great new successes in further implementing the decisions of the extraordinary congress of the Yemen Socialist Party. Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, accept my best wishes for good health and personal well-being in your responsible activity.

SED POLITBURO DECISION ON BEZIRK LEADERSHIP WORK

AU022134 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Best for the 10th Party Congress, Everything for the Good of the People! A Broad People's Initiative for Further Fashioning the Developed Socialist Society; Decision of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee About 'Experiences in Developing High Quality and Effectiveness in the Party's Leadership Work for Ensuring a Rapid Performance Increase']

[Text] Berlin (ND)--At its session yesterday, the SED Central Committee Politburo heard a report of the Gera Bezirk leadership about the state of preparations for the 10th SED Congress. In this, the experiences in developing high quality and effectiveness in the party's leadership activity for ensuring a rapid performance increase were discussed in particular.

The Politburo valued the great achievements accomplished by the bezirk's working people under the leadership of the bezirk party organization. In the course of the discussion, the high level of the 1,275 enterprise delegates' conferences held thus far was pointed out. The discussion at these conferences, at which the party leaderships rendered accountability for their activities, underscored the feeling of responsibility which guides the communists at the present stage of struggle for peace and socialism. The Politburo notes that the achievements of the Gera Bezirk working people are an expression of the great popular movement in preparation for the 10th party congress.

The Politburo adopted a decision on the further tasks of the party in preparation of the 10th party congress and the leadership activity of the bezirk leadership. The decision reads as follows:

In preparation for the 10th SED Congress, the fighting strength and affinity with the masses of the Gera Bezirk party organization have increased further. Through the purposeful work of the bezirk leadership on implementing the decisions of the Central Committee, and the initiative and example of the communists, the working people were mobilized to increase performances for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR. These achievements are an expression of the fact that the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia and the other working people are showing deep confidence in the policy aimed at the people's well-being, and that they vigorously support it.

Gera Bezirk is in a position to draw up a fine balance sheet. The volume of industrial output has increased more than twofold, and the volume of exports more than two-and-a-half fold there. Building output rose 148 percent, the output of cattle for slaughtering 155 percent, and milk production rose 135 percent.

Under the so far largest sociopolitical program, 70,287 apartments, 1,609 classrooms, 5,372 nursery places and 9,615 kindergarten places have been newly established. Since December 1976 over M230 million have been allotted for pension increases, and M112 million allotted to newlywed couples. The working income of workers and employees rose in this period by M670 million, that is by 21 percent.

The speech by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, before the Gera Bezirk party aktiv has evoked a lasting response among the communists and citizens of the GDR. It determines the content of the party elections and of the political dialogue between the SED and the people's masses. The enterprise election rallies and delegates conferences reflect the militant determination of the communists, in line with the higher standards set by the Carl Zeiss, Jena combine workers, to make a higher contribution of their own toward implementing the Central Committee's decisions.

Thus this year the growth rate has increased further. The lead in plan fulfillment was increased as of 31 October 1980 to M204.7 million, that is tantamount to 3.1 work days. The industrial goods production growth rate amounts to 7.5 percent, and that of labor productivity 6.7 percent. Net production went up 10.4 percent; costs were reduced by 91.5 million marks, the basic material costs were additionally reduced by 1.1 percent per M100 worth of goods production.

The contribution of this bezirk to the successful implementation of the policy of the eighth and ninth party congresses, to its stable, dynamic performance increase and the bezirk leadership's determination to live up to the new standards of the 1980's are directly connected with the higher level of political leadership work of the bezirk leadership.

In the further preparation for the 10th SED Congress and in implementing its decision, increasing requirements are placed on the leading role of the party, on the political leadership of the societal processes by the bezirk and kreis leaderships and the basic organizations, and on the initiative and performance capacity of all working people.

Proceeding from the experiences of the Gera Bezirk leadership in ensuring a rapid performance increase in the economy, the Politburo draws the attention of the bezirk leaderships especially to the following tasks:

--It is an essential prerequisite for a good balance sheet to let oneself consistently be guided in the entire work of the bezirk party organization by the decisions of the Central Committee, and to ensure the implementation of these decisions all the way down to the basic organizations. In this manner, constantly increasing performances will be organized in trustful cooperation with the working people.

--If a task is tackled, it is always necessary to again establish the unity of politics, ideology, economy and organization. This ensures the comprehensiveness of leadership work and provides the long-term basis for implementing, with optimal results, the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. The consistent orientation of the ideopolitical and organizational work of the bezirk leadership on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and comprehensive rationalization leads to a constantly dynamic performance increase and to high growth rates.

--An essential aspect for constantly increasing a bezirk organization's militant strength is the unity and cohesion with which the bezirk leadership orients the kreis leaderships and basic organizations on high performance targets, and leads them to coordinated action. The working style of the bezirk leadership should be marked by constant contacts with the kreis leaderships, contacts that are characterized by concreteness, solid organization and continuous control.

--In the bezirk leadership work, analytical work in the decisive fields of social development is of great importance as a constantly applied principle. It permits a more accurate assessment of the causes of the diverseness of results, the working out of scientifically founded long-term development targets, and the determination of priorities. Thus the kreis leadership and basic organizations are shown concrete approaches to higher performances and ways of finding solutions.

--In order to include all working people in the so far most comprehensive mass competition, it is useful for the bezirk leadership, in close cooperation with the FDGB and FDJ, to consistently promote the initiatives of rationalizers and innovators. This includes giving them support--while respecting their political profile as recognized socialist personalities--in such a way as to further strengthen their authority in the work collectives that they gained by their high performances. With the aid of popular action slogans aimed specifically at qualitative factors of economic growth, a creative atmosphere of competition is developing which orients itself toward the performances of the best workers.

--Important reserves for a high performance increase in the national economy are tapped by studying the best experiences made in implementing the decisions of the Central Committee, and their general application. In this way, unjustified differences in performance can be overcome more quickly. Moreover, the tested experiences of other bezirke should be used more extensively for their own leadership work.

The Politburo is convinced that the Gera Bezirk leadership, in evaluating the 13th Central Committee meeting and in the further preparation of the bezirk delegates conference, will create all prerequisites to ensure the fulfillment of the high 1981 targets throughout the bezirk. Proceeding from the pledges of the best workers', enterprise, and combines' collectives, from the great work of the trade unions in discussing the 1981 economic plan, they provide for overfulfilling the industrial goods production and sales plan by at least 1 percent. One full day's production of this overfulfillment, including the corresponding saving of material, is to be achieved as early as by the 10th party congress. Here it is intended to exceed the production of goods with the highest quality marks, as well as the volume of newly developed and further developed products by at least 7 to 10 percent.

Net production and labor productivity are to be raised by another 1.5 to 2 percent, and in the majority of the enterprises and combines they are to be increased more quickly than industrial goods production that in the Gera Bezirk is to grow by at least 8 percent.

The militant determination of the bezirk leadership to achieve a growth of production while at the same time saving working hours, reducing the use of energy and materials and applying highly effective technologies and processes, requires the orientation of the entire bezirk organization toward the political struggle for accelerating scientific-technical progress on an unprecedented scale, and its application in societal production.

In many enterprises and combines, good progress has been made regarding the increase of production of goods with the highest quality mark, shortening development periods and introduction into production ahead of schedule. But some economic managements must adjust themselves even more thoroughly to the high standards, and must purposefully seek to acquire the technological lead needed for future top quality products by international standards, to ensure a good utilization of patents and to concentrate their efforts on high economic yields, especially in foreign markets.

Generally, the initiatives of the working people in the bezirk for overfulfilling the plan targets should be aimed at turning out finished goods of high quality which meet our economy's demand, which are delivered punctually and in keeping with contract stipulations, and which ensure fulfillment of the sales plans.

The bezirk leaderships should consistently adhere to the principle that the ideological, managerial and scientific-technical prerequisites for the high growth rates of tomorrow must be established already today. That also requires the careful education and training of the cadres.

In agitation and propaganda, especially for the implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, the economic laws of socialism must be made even more understandable.

The socialist joint work of scientists, research workers, rationalizers and innovators from the combines and enterprises, universities and research institutions of the Academy of Sciences must be more intensely aimed at achieving top performances. It is such top performances that should markedly raise the technical and technological level of production and permit a substantial increase in labor productivity, as well as a reduction of the raw material requirements for production, thus complying with the high standards of our national economy and the world market.

The bezirk leadership should continue its constructive work with the party activists of the combines, with the basic organizations at the seat of the combine management, and with the party secretaries' councils, in such a way that the great potentials of the combines can be everywhere comprehensively utilized for a high performance increase. In order to increase the effectiveness of production, it is necessary to more intensely utilize the highly productive equipment, to improve the basic assets-output ratio, and to achieve a more favorable ratio between saved and newly established working places.

Proceeding from the good results in the enterprises' own production of rationalization means, it is necessary to increase the capacity for producing rationalization means. This serves the purpose of accelerating the process of renewing and modernizing the existing extensive economic potential from the enterprises' own resources, of more quickly reducing imports of equipment and spare parts from the nonsocialist monetary area, and of further developing rationalization aids on our territory.

The planned investment funds should be concentrated on accelerating the intensification and rationalization of the economic reproduction process. As early as in the preparatory stage of investments, it is necessary to implement the principle of highest effectiveness.

The bezirk leadership must pay still greater attention to increasing the militant strength of the basic organizations and to the qualification of management activity in the building sector, in order to ensure that the performance per workday of every work collective is raised, and building production is increased. The exchange of experience as regards reducing building cost and building times, introducing energy-saving building technologies, reducing the specific use of raw and industrial materials, and lowering transport costs should be purposefully continued.

When preparing the bezirk delegates conference it is necessary in all party collectives to bring out more clearly the ideological position that continuation of our economic and social policy decisively depends on the disciplined fulfillment of export targets. To meet the challenge of the changed situation in the world economy requires strengthening the militant position that the production of top quality products permitting profitable exports is possible only through relentless comparison with world standards, prudently organized scientific-technical work, quick reaction to the requirements of the international market, timely marketing preparations and an ample lead in contract implementation. An effective party control must apply to the entire complex of export activities, including a drastic reduction of import expenses.

The work of the bezirk leadership to develop a consumer goods production that ensures an effective supply of the local market must find an even stronger expression in responsible, resourceful actions by all state and managerial organs on the territory. Proceeding from the evaluation of programs for additional consumer goods production worked out at the 11th session of the Central Committee, it is now necessary to pay greater attention to questions of cooperation and coordination of the existing capacities of all combines and enterprises, without exception, for the production of high-quality consumer goods.

The Politburo appreciates the bezirk leadership's work with the young generation. Under the leadership of the party the FDJ, as a reliable helper and militant reserve of the party, with the air of the "party congress initiative of the FDJ" mobilizes the youth of the bezirk, especially the workers youth and the youth brigades, for high performances for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

The striving for high performances of the working youth of the bezirk, primarily of the 2,253 youth brigades and youth collectives, is manifested in their tackling concrete youth projects and in their readiness to be fellow-fighters in our militant alliance.

The Politburo supports the plan of the bezirk leadership, on the eve of the 10th party congress, together with the FDGB, the FDJ and the other societal forces to hold appropriate meetings at enterprises, local communities and institutions, where the competition results scored in honor of the 10th SED Congress are accounted for and publicly recognized.

A decisive task for the preparation of the bezirk delegate conference is to make the working people, especially the young people, in political discussions more aware of the advantages and values of socialism and its superiority to the misanthropic system of capitalism. Moreover, it is necessary to prove even more convincingly that the incessant strengthening of the political power of the workers class is and will remain the central question of the socialist revolution, and that the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party is an inalienable condition. The class alliance with the Soviet Union as a safe guarantor for the further development of the GDR, for peace and social progress in the world must be anchored even more deeply in the masses' awareness. It is necessary to offensively defend these basic positions against all attacks of the enemy. Those who slight the achievements of socialism or slander them must be resolutely opposed.

The bezirk delegates conference should thoroughly evaluate the results of the ideopolitical work among the masses, based on the Gera speech of the SED Central Committee general secretary on topical questions of the GDR domestic and foreign policy. And in its decisions it should adopt measures for further raising the quality of agitation and propaganda, as well as for the more effective leadership of the political struggle for further shaping the developed socialist society and safeguarding peace.

In their leadership work, the bezirk leadership should pay special attention to the qualification of the kreis leaderships and basic organizations for better comprehending the tasks resulting from the over-all policy of the party, for combining more organically the long-term requirements with topical current problems, and for solving them increasingly under their own responsibility, with the broadest inclusion of the working people.

The growing requirements of the 1980's will necessitate in future the greatest efforts of the bezirk leadership to constantly strengthen the role of the basic organizations in educating the communists for adopting an unwavering class position, for principled unconditional support of the party's political course in any situation, and for incessantly strengthening their trustful relations with the working people. The further specific development of the internal party democracy in the collective discussion of all party affairs is a decisive prerequisite for the higher activity of the party members and for the successful mastering of the growing tasks of the basic organizations.

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION IN ISRAEL--A delegation of the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Otto Funke, Central Committee member and chairman of the central leadership of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Strugglers of the GDR, was received at the conclusion of its visit to Israel by Meir Wilner, secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party, and by deputy secretary general Tewfiq Toubi for an exchange of views. The SED delegation had studied the multifaceted political and social activities of the fraternal party and had deliberated with the leadership of the Israeli Communist Party on measures for the further consolidation of the friendly ties existing between both parties. On the weekend the delegation returned to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

NICARAGUAN PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD031852 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec (MTI)--As has been reported, a party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua arrived in Budapest on Wednesday. The official talks began in the afternoon. The Hungarian negotiating group is headed by Miklos Ovari and comprises Peter Veress, Janos Berecz, Istvan Katona and Janos Hoos. The Nicaraguan delegation at the talks is led by Jaime Wheelock Roman and its members are Alvaro Guzman, Hazel Vaughan and Ricardo Wheelock Roman.

During the talks marked by a cordial atmosphere the sides reviewed topical international affairs, with special regard to the situation in the Caribbean. They exchanged information on their country's situation and the hitherto experience of country-building work. There were discussions about ways of boosting relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Prior to the negotiations, Jaime Wheelock Roman laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes' monument in Budapest.

CPSU WORKERS' DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS OFFICIALS

LD031858 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec (MTI)--A Soviet party workers' delegation led by Viktor Gladisev, deputy head of department at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, visited Hungary from November 26 to December 3 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The delegation was received by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. They conferred with Sandor Racz, member and departmental head of the Central Committee, and Ferenc Gal, deputy head of department at the HSWP Central Committee.

CZINEGE RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MEETING

LD041148 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec (MTI)--Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister of Hungary, returned to Budapest on Wednesday from Bucharest where he attended the meeting of the Defense Ministerial Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

VIETNAM AID AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH VISITING MINISTER

OW261555 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Hanoi, 36 Nov (VNA)--A Vietnamese Government trade delegation led by Le Khac, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and minister for foreign trade has visited Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Government.

The delegation was received on Tuesday by Vice President Janos Borbandi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

On the same day in Budapest, Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac and his Hungarian counterpart Peter Veress, member of the HSWP Central Committee signed agreements for Hungarian aid to Vietnam for the period 1981-85. The agreements provide for outright grants as well as interest free loans to finance imports and economic development in Vietnam. They also signed a trade agreement for the same period. After the signing, Le Khac expressed his thanks to the party, the Government and the people of Hungary for their assistance to Vietnam on the basis of socialist internationalism.

FURTHER PUBLICITY ON VISIT OF KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS

Lazar Rally Speech

AU030801 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Nov 80 p 3

[Report on address by Hungarian Council of Ministers chairman Gyorgy Lazar at a 26 November Hungarian-Kampuchean friendship and solidarity mass rally at the Arpad Szakasits cultural center of the Hungarian Optical Works in Budapest: "Gyorgy Lazar: We Are Convinced That Peace and Detente Is the Only Path"]

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers greeted the fraternal Kampuchean people's representatives and the participants in the mass rally on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the government and the PPF National Council, and continued:

"Our people are aware that the victorious struggle waged under the direction of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] that ended the genocidal rule, almost unprecedented in history, of the Pol Pot regime supported by the Chinese hegemonists, has opened a new chapter in the Kampuchean people's history and freed the way for the forces of democracy and social progress. Our entire public is familiar with and greatly appreciates the noteworthy results that have been achieved by your people, who have suffered much, in liquidating the grave heritage of the past, restoring the destroyed economy and resuming social and cultural life even to date. We perceive and realize the great efforts required by the constructive work performed under difficult conditions, but it is our profound conviction and belief that, enjoying the support of the socialist countries and world progressive forces, the Kampuchean people, aware of their right, will master all difficulties and unabatedly continue on the path that has begun."

Gyorgy Lazar continued by noting that the Hungarian People's Republic has gone through a tremendous transformation in the 35 years that have elapsed since the liberation. Unfolding their own creative forces and cooperating with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, our people have created a new and free country in place of the former Hungary of the gentry. He outlined the tasks facing the country, stressing that the 12th MSZMP Congress, held in the spring of this year, was a highly significant event in our domestic political life, which defined for another 5 years the tasks of building an advanced socialist society. He spoke of the fact that the political atmosphere in our country is good, our domestic position is stable, the workers' power is firm, there is mutual trust between the party and the people, and socialist democracy is becoming more and more complete. Our society as a whole identifies itself with the program of building an advanced socialist society and actively supports its implementation.

He went on by saying: Our foreign policy rests on principled foundations and is open and consistent. The principal goal of our foreign policy is to ensure external conditions for our work of socialist construction, and to contribute to maintaining peace and security. The foundation of our foreign policy is constantly strengthening our alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries. Within this, a constant further development of our relations with our common friend, the Soviet Union, is of particularly great importance for us.

We are firmly convinced, even in the present, more tense international atmosphere, that peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, peace and detente constitute the only negotiable path for mankind.

It is the most alarming manifestation of international life and, at the same time, the main cause for the increase of tension that a new wave of armament has been launched by U.S. extremist reactionary circles. [paragraph continues]

Today, a great task of the peace-loving forces is to halt the arms race, defend the results of detente and impart a new impetus to the struggle for disarmament, stressed the Council of Ministers chairman. As before, we take up the cudgels for the realization of equal security on a lower level of armaments.

He noted that the NATO plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe endangers our country's security as well. As he said, we are, therefore, directly interested in a limitation of missiles, including forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons. We fully support the Soviet proposal concerning this and hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks that have begun on the matter will produce results.

"Europe is an important region of the international arena. The positive process initiated by the Helsinki conference is greatly instrumental in the development of relatively fruitful cooperation on this continent in recent years."

In connection with the Madrid meeting, Gyorgy Lazar stated:

"On our part, we are of the opinion that, avoiding accusations that poison the atmosphere of the talks, emphasis should be put on discussing in specific terms additional substantive proposals serving the further development of European cooperation, because the conference could thus contribute to the accomplishment of the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act, strengthening European cooperation and detente."

Dwelling on the tensions that encumber the international atmosphere, he said that, from the viewpoint of the peace and security of the entire world, as well as our continent, we attach great importance to the liquidation of points of tension and urge ending the reasons that cause critical situations. In the spirit of this, we are in solidarity with the peoples struggling for progress, national independence and self-determination--and against colonial oppression and neocolonialist endeavors--and, commensurate with our strength, we support their just struggle.

The government chairman recalled that our country was among the first to welcome the 7 January 1979 victory of the forces of the Kampuchean patriotic revolution, which, with the assistance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, ended the genocidal rule of the Pol Pot regime.

"We are completely in solidarity with the Kampuchean people and support KNUFNS, their sole legitimate representative. We are of the opinion that the existence of a democratic, nonaligned and independent People's Republic of Kampuchea advancing toward socialism, and its endeavor to develop, on the basis of equality and mutual respect, friendly relations with all countries, constitutes an important contribution to international detente and efforts to preserve Southeast Asian and world peace. That is demonstrated well by the 4-point proposal formulated in Vientiane by the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which we completely support.

"Owing to the Chinese leadership's threats against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and machinations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and its attempts openly to intervene in their domestic affairs, the situation is still tense in the area. In these difficult times, even greater significance is attached to the Kampuchean people's lining up closer and closer behind the People's Revolutionary Council and achieving tangible successes in building a new society.

"At this forum also, I wish to assure our Kampuchean friends that, according to its means, the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to grant every assistance to the Government and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in their struggle to restore the economy, ensure the well-being of the people and strengthen the country's international prestige.

"We regard it as regrettable and condemn the fact that, contrary to the Kampuchean people's wishes and interests, the United Nations is continuing to reserve Kampuchea's place in the international organization for the genocidal Pol Pot clique. It is our firm opinion that any conference staged without the approval and participation of the KNUFNS is illegal and constitutes an arbitrary intervention in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea," stressed Gyorgy Lazar. He requested that the Kampuchean guests take with them, when they return to their country, the cordial greetings and good wishes of our party and Government and the Hungarian people as a whole.

Heng Samrin Rally Address

AU031021 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Nov 80 p 3

[Report on address by Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council, at a 26 November Hungarian-Kampuchean friendship and solidarity mass rally at the Arpad Szakasits cultural center of the Hungarian Optical Works in Budapest: "Heng Samrin: Thanks For the Valuable Assistance accorded to the Kampuchean People!"]

[Text] In his preamble, the head of the Kampuchean delegation conveyed to the Hungarian people and the leaders of the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government the ardent greetings of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC]. He said that his country and people hold in very high esteem the Hungarian people's struggle, under MSZMP leadership, for social progress and the cause of the revolution and the successes attained by them in constructive work.

"The Kampuchean people," he continued, "under KNUFNS and KPRC leadership and rallying under their revolutionary banner, recently overthrew the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and established the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has opened new prospects for the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

"The country started out from nothing on 7 January 1979: The country's administration and the economy had been destroyed, society had fallen apart and the liberation found a nation that had been directly afflicted with physical annihilation as well; over 3 million Kampucheans had been massacred. Pol Pot and his ilk had committed crimes that have left a permanent impression on the soul of all Kampucheans.

"Rallying around the KNUFNS, with the direction of the People's Revolutionary Council, the Kampuchean people have, in barely more than a year, achieved outstanding successes in building the country in all areas of life, in agriculture, economic life and social organization alike. Commencing at the beginning of next year, the People's Revolutionary Council will hold free general elections and it will propose a new constitution. As for the remnants of Beijing's Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan puppet regime, we can say that we have almost completely liquidated them.

"We owe these successes largely to the fact that extremely valuable assistance has been provided by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries, as all the peace- and justice-loving governments of the world. Our people will not and can never forget this unconditional assistance, which enables Kampuchea to remain a peace-loving and democratic country and progress on the path of nonalignment toward socialism. We can say with pleasure that Kampuchea's position has become irreversible. The People's Revolutionary Council is the sole and true representative of the Kampuchean people and controls the entire territory of Kampuchea.

"However, the imperialists, colonialists and Beijing expansionists persist in failing to acknowledge the realities and stubbornly oppose the Kampuchean revolution. They raise the so-called Kampuchea issue, proposing the convening of an international conference on that subject. [paragraph continues]

Recently, those circles resorted to any means in an effort to maintain the place of Kampuchea's representation for the Pol Pot gang in the United Nations.

"We are profoundly convinced that the plan of imperialism, colonialism, the Beijing expansionists and other reactionaries to revive the ignominiously collapsed regime, make the revolutionary achievements falter and intervene in Kampuchea's domestic affairs is doomed once and for all. The Kampuchean people have become the masters of their own destiny. Therefore, there is no "Kampuchea issue" and there is thus no justification for an international conference on Kampuchea and a solution of the so-called Kampuchea issue.

"Any international conference convened without the approval and participation of the People's Revolutionary Council to discuss the so-called Kampuchea issue would be nothing but rude intervention in Kampuchea's domestic affairs. We regard any resolution arising from such a conference as null and void. Only the People's Revolutionary Council can occupy Kampuchea's legitimate place in the United Nations and other international organizations. The Kampuchean people and all peace- and justice-loving countries of the world resolutely condemn any attempt to preserve Kampuchea's right of UN representation for Beijing's puppets.

"It is a tradition of several centuries of the Kampuchean people that their destiny is linked to the people of Vietnam and Laos. We are firmly convinced that this unshakable solidarity constitutes a constant additional guarantee for the specific development, sovereignty, safeguarding of the independence and revolution of all of us. It is an ardent desire of Kampuchea to develop good relations with the socialist countries. It is its resolute intention to initiate friendly relations--irrespective of social system--with all the Southeast Asian countries.

"The 4-point proposal of the 17-18 July 1980 Vientiane conference reflects our good will and sincere intention to preserve peace and security with our neighbors and particularly Thailand. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, to contribute to maintaining peace and stability in the area and throughout the world, is prepared, now as before, to conclude bilateral nonaggression treaties with all Southeast Asian countries.

"It is known that our country firmly supports the cause of peoples struggling for their liberation in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and expansionism. It resolutely condemns Chinese reactionary endeavors against Vietnam and Laos. It reaffirms its militant solidarity with the struggle of the two fraternal countries to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is also in solidarity with the Afghan people and in favor of resolving the situation in Afghanistan on the basis of the Afghan Government's proposals."

Heng Samrin expressed the conviction that fraternal relations will further develop between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Hungarian People's Republic. The Kampuchean people join their brothers in resolutely supporting the Hungarian people's principled peaceful policy and struggle for disarmament and international detente, he emphasized. In concluding his address, which was received with strong applause, President Heng Samrin, on behalf of the Kampuchean people, the KNUFNS and KPRC, expressed his gratitude for the valuable assistance that has been accorded to the Kampuchean people by our country.

Hun Sen Press Conference

LD282332 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 28 Nov (MTI)--Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, held a press conference on November 28 in Budapest, where he met with Hungarian and foreign journalists.

First of all Hun Sen spoke appreciatively of the cordial, fraternal reception that the delegation, currently on an official, friendly visit to Hungary, received wherever they went. He expressed his conviction that the first visit of the highest level delegation of the People's Kampuchea, its fruitful talks with Hungarian leaders further strengthen the fraternal relations of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Answering the question of MTI's correspondent concerning the significance of the agreements concluded on November 27 in Budapest the foreign minister stated: The significance lies primarily in the fact that institutionalizing the decided cooperation in economic health, cultural and scientific fields also proves that relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Hungarian People's Republic are developing in a harmonized way, realizing the contents of the documents will bring even closer the peoples of the two fraternal countries which are geographically distant from each other, and will make even closer the ever strengthening and previously experienced bonds of friendship in solidarity, in fraternal assistance.

In the following the foreign minister spoke of the difficult work in the hardly 2 years which have passed since the establishment of People's Kampuchea, the achievement of the country's independence. The Pol Pot system left behind it terrible poverty, a disorganized society. It has been achieved in this relatively short time that there is internal security in the country. There are still many tasks in rebuilding. The people of Kampuchea look with hope to the future. The living conditions are gradually improving. The holding of general elections in Kampuchea at the beginning of next year will be an important step on the internal consolidation of revolutionary power. The text of the constitution draft and other important future laws have been placed before the country's much suffered people for discussion, for expressing opinion.

The foreign minister set forth: The People's Republic of Kampuchea has so far received much and indispensable assistance from the friendly countries for the fulfilment of the noble goals. It cannot, however, leave out of consideration amidst the peaceful building work that the imperialist forces, the Beijing expansionists continue trying to hinder the Kampuchean people in making the country flourish, in the stabilization of its situation. "They do not give up backing the Pol Pot clique, though the Kampuchean situation is irreversible and the Kampuchean people are the master of their own fate." Hun Sen called as principal road to relaxing the prevailing tensions that the American imperialists and China should cease to back the remnants of the Pol Pot regime and stop inciting external aggression. He said: Any so-called international Kampuchea conference held without the participation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Council will be regarded as rude intervention into the country's internal affairs and Kampuchea will consistently fight for the legal representatives of the Revolutionary People's Council to take the place of the remnants of the Pol Pot regime at the UN and at other international organizations.

More on Hun Sen

LD282333 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Our Kampuchean friends spent today in Szekesfehervar. Foreign Minister Hun Sen gave a press conference in the Duna Intercontinental Hotel in Budapest for Hungarian and foreign journalists. We were represented by Miklos Keleti:

This year twice as large an area was used for rice cultivation in Kampuchea than last year; the chances are good that the country will soon become self-supporting as regards the basic foodstuffs. This was stated by Hun Sen, Kampuchean foreign minister, at his press conference this morning.

Analyzing the international situation in his country, Hun Sen mentioned as a promising sign of consolidation that by now almost a million Kampuchean children can attend school. In answering one of the questions, the foreign minister said: There cannot be any compromise or reconciliation with the Pol Pot gang and those forces which are fighting the present regime. The solution in this sphere can come only from the final elimination of the armed groups hindering the process of consolidation.

On behalf of the "Evening Magazine" program I asked the following question: There are certain differences in evaluating the realities of Kampuchea between China and the capitalist countries of Southeast Asia, such as Thailand. How far can this factor influence Kampuchea's further diplomatic endeavors aimed at wider recognition?

[Begin Hun Sen recording, in Khmer with Hungarian translation superimposed] It is a fact that the member states of ASEAN differ in some respects from China in their evaluation of the situation that has developed in our country. The determining factor in the foreign policies of the ASEAN countries is the diverging national interests of the various member states. In this the view taken of China or the Chinese minority in a particular country plays an important part. We regard the differences between China and the ASEAN countries as a positive factor from the aspect of our diplomatic struggle. However, unfortunately, the circumstances that China in many ways cooperates with the areas's capitalist countries in the struggle waged against us is still the more significant factor. [end recording]

Heng Samrin TV Interview Report

LD011852 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 1 Dec (MTI)--A delegation of the National Unity Front For the Salvation of Kampuchea and of the Revolutionary People's Council paid a visit to Hungary between November 25 and 29. The Hungarian television magazine "Het" made interviews with the members of the delegation.

Reporter: Mr President, would you kindly tell us about the achievements of Kampuchea so far?

President Heng Samrin: The Kampuchean National Unity Front inherited grave burdens. Our principal task today is to restore our economic life. We must improve the living conditions of our decimated people. In order to be able to put an end to starvation in our country, we must solve the problem of food supply first. With this goal in mind we obviously concentrate most on agriculture. With significant increase of agricultural production we wish to become again self-contained of the staple foods. Then may follow industry. We have already spent great efforts on restoration of the road network, on road repairs. With help from the fraternal countries, we have renewed our transport system. Our railways are functioning again, our sea and river ports receive ships, and our airports are also in operation.

We are reorganizing the destroyed education system of the country. Already more than one million young ones can attend schools, and 24 hospitals are working in Kampuchea. In rural areas without hospitals we have put up nursing quarters.

It is our fundamental task to establish order, security and stability in the whole country, to preserve the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Kampuchean People's Republic. In order to attain this goal we must strengthen the revolutionary power at every level. The planned National Assembly elections serve the same goal.

Our foreign policy is based on proletarian internationalism. We are ready to strengthen our militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation with every socialist country, with special regard to Vietnam and Laos. We are convinced that we have created a socialist system in Kampuchea in the spirit of genuine Marxism-Leninism, which serves us as a bridge towards happiness and prosperity.

Reporter: When do you plan the National Assembly elections?

Heng Samrin: All over the country we are preparing for the National Assembly elections. We intend to hold elections early next year, that is, quite soon. Thus a legislative body will be established in Kampuchea in a constitutional way which will then be able to prepare the elaboration of the new statute of the revolutionary power.

Hun Sen TV Interview

LD010858 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Budapest--date not specified, recorded. Hun Sen speaks in Cambodian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Diplomacy plays an important task in ending the legacy and recreating the external conditions. I met Hun Sen for the first time in the Foreign Ministry in Phnom Penh. Once again I asked the foreign minister [presumably now in Budapest] who is only 29, to sum up his great efforts.

[Answer] The Kampuchean National United Front and our Government, the People's Revolutionary Council, pursue a foreign policy which is built on peace and independence. Based on mutual advantages, we endeavor toward friendship and cooperation with every country. We place specially great weight on all initiatives which aim to create peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This is why we are ready to negotiate nonaggression and peace agreements and to sign such agreements. World public opinion supports our well-intentioned initiatives, especially socialist and peace-loving states, adherents of justice and progress. Despite this, and I must emphasize this again and again, Chinese hegemonists, U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces are trying to prevent Kampuchean development by every means. In our country they support subversive efforts and violate our sovereignty although changes in Kampuchea are irreversible. The international reaction will in reality not be able to erect obstacles in the emergence of revolution and the construction of socialism in Kampuchea.

[Question] Finally but not least--as is customary--please sum up the experiences of your first tour of Eastern Europe, especially the experiences of your first visit to Hungary.

[Answer] May I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks for your support and for the cordial friendly reception for our delegation here in Hungary. The agreements made now also exemplify this supportive intention. I very much hope that the fibres of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will strengthen further in the future.

Chea Soth TV Interview

LD010308 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] We met the new minister of planning and economy of the Kampuchean Government, which enjoys the full support of socialist Vietnam. Earlier in Hanoi, Chea Soth was working as ambassador in the Vietnamese capital. He is 53. He has only been directing Kampuchea's economy for a few months.

Now that we met again here in Budapest, this is what he spoke about.

[Begin Soth recording in Cambodian with superimposed Hungarian translation] When on 7 January 1979 the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary was successfully annihilated, our country, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, it is no exaggeration to say, began from nothing. Pol Pot and his lot truly destroyed everything. They messed up the country's agriculture and industry, annihilated the trade and transportation network, and they even ceased dealings in money. Given these circumstances, we began the medication of the problems with the unanimous support of socialist countries, and our economy is developing by degrees. Today of course we still have to face many difficulties, but we have already achieved good results in solving the most serious problems. After liberation we concentrated on the development of agriculture--we successfully cultivated 1.5 million hectares this year and harvested 1.5 tons of rice per hectare. Fifty industrial units have begun operation in the capital and the provinces. We restored the banks and issued new money. We are trying to supply the starving population in the most hidden corners of our country. I am convinced that only a person who is clear about the oppressive legacy we have to shoulder in the wake of Pol Pot is able to understand Kampuchea's difficulties today. [end recording]

LEADERS OBSERVE ALBANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Greetings Cable

LD282351 Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 28 Nov (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic sent a cable of greetings to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian Socialist People's Republic:

"On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Albania's liberation, this great national holiday of the Albanian people, we send our greetings and best wishes to the workers of the Albanian Socialist People's Republic. On behalf of the Hungarian people we wish success to the workers of Albania in building socialism", runs the telegram of the Presidential Council.

Albanian Embassy Reception

AU021635 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Nov 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Reception at the Albanian Embassy"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Albania's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, Jani Polena, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, held a reception at the embassy on Thursday.

The reception was attended by Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade, and numerous representatives of economic life. Several heads and members of diplomatic missions in Budapest were also present.

NEPSZABADSAG Comment

AU031217 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 80 p 2

[Unattributed article--"On the National Holiday of Albania"]

[Text] The liberation struggle led by the communists triumphed in Albania 36 years ago today. The people's forces evicted the fascist occupiers from the territory of the mountainous country. Following a brief period of independence, in 1939 Mussolini's Italy attacked Albania, which was Europe's most backward country at the time. The Albanian communists spearheaded the liberation struggle. The Soviet Army's struggle against German fascism had decisively contributed to the success of their struggle.

Following the war, Albania's people chose the path of socialist development and were able to rely on the help of the fraternal countries in their struggle against backwardness. It was not the fault of the socialist community's countries that such fruitful cooperation was interrupted at the beginning of the sixties. In recent years, Tirana broke away from the Chinese leadership and it condemns Beijing's hegemonistic policy, but it does not seek means to improve relations with the socialist community.

As do the rest of the countries of the socialist community, our country strives, in spite of differences in ideological and political views, to improve, in addition to developing barter trade, mutually beneficial relations with Albania.

On their national holiday, we greet the working people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and hope that they may achieve new successes in their constructive work.

OFFICIALS OBSERVE YUGOSLAVIA'S NATIONAL DAY

SFRY Embassy Reception

LD2900003 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 28 Nov (MTI)--Milan Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Budapest, gave a reception on Friday at the embassy on occasion of his country's national day, the anniversary of proclamation of the republic.

The reception was attended by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mrs Ferenc Cservenska, vice-president of the National Assembly; several members of the government; Janos Berecz, department head of the HSWP Central Committee; and Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, as well as many personalities of Hungarian political, economic, cultural and social life. The reception was also attended by several leaders and members of the Budapest diplomatic missions.

Leaders' Greetings Message

AU031652 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of Yugoslavia, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; sent the following message to Lazar Mojsov, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Cvijetin Mijatovic, chairman of the SFRY Presidium; and Veselin Djuranovic, chairman, of the SFRY Executive Council, in Belgrade.

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, we send you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidium, the Federal Executive Council and the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia our cordial greetings on the occasion of your national holiday.

The Hungarian people are sincerely pleased about the results that have been achieved by the peoples of Yugoslavia, under LCY leadership, in socialist constructive work and the improvement of the material well-being and cultural standard of the working people. We sincerely hope that you will attain further successes in building a homogeneous socialist Yugoslavia, for the good of social progress and peace.

We highly value the good-neighborly and friendly relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SFRY, which are developing fruitfully in the spirit of mutual respect and esteem, and on the basis of proven principles. [paragraph continues]

We are firmly convinced that successful cooperation between our parties and governments is consistent with the interests of our peoples who are engaged in socialist construction, and serves well the cause of peace, international security and cooperation.

On your national holiday, we wish that you may attain further successes in socialist construction and in making the SFRY flourish in many areas.

Daily on SFRY Role

AU031707 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 80 P 3

[Unattributed article: "On the National Holiday of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] The Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia held its second session at the small Bosnian town of Jajce while a large part of Yugoslav territory was still under the fascist occupiers' control. This historical conference took place on 29 November 1943. Since then, this day is commemorated as the national holiday of the establishment of the socialist Yugoslav state in the neighboring country.

The constituent meeting in Jajce was held amid difficult battles. The Yugoslav communists led the antifascist resistance; the partisan struggle was directed by Josip Broz Tito, secretary general of the LCY, who had become the determining figure for the socialist development of the liberated country. The heroic battles of the Soviet Army had created the decisive prerequisite for the complete liberation of Yugoslavia. On the same day 2 years following Jajce, the Yugoslav National Assembly was able to proclaim the Federal People's Republic in liberated Belgrade.

As a result of its three and a half-decade development, Yugoslavia has made tremendous strides in the country's industrialization and agricultural development. Although the difficult foreign economic situation and overheated investments have imposed a great burden on the Yugoslav people's economy in recent years, the party and government have set the aim of stabilizing the economy and improving the employment and supply situation, while retaining the standard of living of the working people.

The LCY is paying great attention to the development of the nations and nationalities forming the state on the basis of equal rights and the availability of culture for everyone in their own languages.

Yugoslavia has won great international prestige in the nonaligned countries' movement in the past decades. We recognize the role played by our southerly neighbor in preserving European peace and security and promoting disarmament. We highly value its efforts toward resolving the Middle East crisis.

We are sincerely pleased that Hungarian-Yugoslav relations are developing constantly and well, extending to cooperation between our parties and in political, economic and cultural areas.

On their national holiday, we greet the peoples of Yugoslavia and wish that they may attain further successes in building their socialist society.

CITY PARTY COMMITTEE, KISZ CHANGE LEADERSHIP

LD032228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 03 Dec 80

[Text] The Budapest Party Committee met in session today. It heard a report by Karoly Nemeth on yesterday's Central Committee session and then made decisions on personnel matters. It relieved Lajos Mehes, member of the Politburo, of his post as first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee and of his membership in the party committee, with recognition of his merits, because of another, important state appointment. The Budapest Party Committee has elected Laszlo Marothy as a member and first secretary of the party committee.

The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League [KISZ] has also held a session. Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, was present and spoke at the session. The committee was briefed on yesterday's session of the party's Central Committee and then made decisions on personnel matters. Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo, has been relieved of his post as first secretary of KISZ Central Committee, with recognition of his merits, because of his election to the post of first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

The body has elected Gyorgy Fejti to be one of its members and elected him first secretary of KISZ Central Committee.

AGRICULTURE, HARVESTING DIFFICULTIES CONTINUE

WA041102 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Nov 80 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] A meeting of the interportfolio committee for agricultural coordination was convened on 22 November and chaired by State Secretary Gabor Soos. The state of agricultural work and bulk buying was discussed.

Fall cultivation, sowing and harvesting have been or are nearly completed with the exception of the corn and sugarbeet harvest and deep plowing and spreading of organic fertilizer for spring crops.

Nearly 95 percent of the wheat has been sown; the remainder of the planned area will be planted to spring barley or corn depending on what is best suited to the land in question.

Very difficult work remains to be done in the coming weeks: 15 percent, nearly 15,000 to 16,000 hectares of sugar beets, remain to be harvested. At the same time a large quantity of already harvested beets is awaiting shipment to the factories. Twenty-eight percent of the corn is still unharvested; its moisture content remains between 27-39 percent. Consequently, the rate of harvesting at some farms is dependent on the capacity of drying facilities. A much larger amount of corn is being sorted wet than in previous years. It will be used to feed ruminants. Many farms have had to resort to two-stage corn drying, because moisture content cannot be reduced to 14-15 percent in the course of single treatment. Therefore, the corn is temporarily stored under foil sheets, and the second stage of drying will take place once the corn harvest has been completed.

For the remainder of the year the major work will consist of spreading and plowing under organic fertilizer plus fall plowing. So far 80 percent of the organic fertilizer has been applied and half the plowing--1,170 hectares--has been finished. It has been impossible to overcome the three-week lag in scheduled agricultural work.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV WATER CONSERVANCY COMMITTEE--Budapest, 26 Nov--(MTI)--The 25th joint cooperation meeting of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Water Conservancy Committee ended at South Hungarian Pecs with the signing of a protocol on Wednesday. The document was initialled by the delegation heads, Miklos Beinich, first deputy of the president of the Hungarian Water Conservancy; and by Danijel Rezek, chairman of the Building and Environment Protection Committee of the Croatia Socialist Republic. A record was made in the protocol of the 25-year exemplary cooperation of the two countries' water authorities. The committee decided also the joint tasks of the coming years. Of special import among these is cooperation in protection against floods and (ice). Hungarian ice-boats will continue to help avert the dangers of flooding also in the Yugoslav section of the Danube. In order to reduce the peril of ice-floods, both countries will go on with regulation of the River Danube with jobs worth 60 million forints a year on both sides. The committee established that the measures taken by the two countries did not impair the quality of the frontier waters. The most significant among the long-term plans is complex utilization of the River Raba. With this goal in mind the sides will continue siting works to the construction of common barrages on the river. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 26 Nov 80 LD]

MILITARY COUNCIL EXPRESSES 'PROFOUND CONCERN'

LD032322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting of the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defense has taken place in Warsaw. Referring to the decisions of the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee, the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defense expressed profound concern over the situation, which creates a serious threat to social and economic order and to the functioning of the state as a whole.

The debate defined the tasks of activity in the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic.

PZPR'S WOJNA DISCOUNTS INTERVENTION RUMORS

DW041036 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts from reporter Schubert interview with PZPR Central Committee member Ryszard Wojna, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Wojna] The new names in the PZPR Central Committee are a confirmation of the Kania line. Two people less in the Politburo means that this organ may possibly function better.

[Question] Numerous reports indicated yesterday to the West that there was the impending threat of a military intervention. How do you assess these reports?

[Answer] I read about it today. Naturally we did not discuss that in the Central Committee. This is not the first time we have heard such reports. We have repeated from the very beginning that what is happening now in Poland is our own Polish affair. We see no threat with regard to socialism in Poland, nor reason for any such rumors. I must tell you that I myself do not believe these stories.

FINANCIAL AID OPPONENTS RAISING INTERVENTION ISSUE

LD040706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Western reaction to the events in Poland has recently stressed some new elements. To start with, the Western press concentrated its attention on the crisis in the Polish economy, then on the confrontation between the authorities and the trade unions, later on the progressing socioeconomic chaos and finally on the consequences which the events in our country could have for other countries of the European Continent.

For the past few days the West has been referring ever more frequently to the possibility of an outside intervention. Warnings against such an intervention are being formulated by some Western politicians and they have even found a place in the declaration made after the EEC summit in Luxembourg. Certain observers link this with a talk held last Monday by Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin in Washington with U.S. Under Secretary of State Newsom.

Some Western newspapers, including the British press, have given great publicity to the reports, saying that from 29 November to 9 December a zone 40-km wide in GDR territory along the border with Poland will be closed to Western military observers.

Greater attention than usual is being attached to all kinds of trivial information pertaining to maneuvers and exercises of troops stationed in the GDR and Czechoslovakia and also to the exchange of part of the military personnel and the intake of recruits which usually takes place at the end of the year.

Some newspapers examine even the technical possibilities of an intervention. Others ponder the consequences of an intervention in Poland for East-West relations, the contacts between the new U.S. administration and the socialist countries, and the security of West Europe, sketching a truly apocalyptic picture.

Opponents of an East-West dialogue and politicians ill-disposed to detente resort to the argument of an armed threat to Poland in order to justify their thesis about the necessity of discontinuing economic cooperation and stopping loans. Some go as far as to demand that new loans should not be granted to our country since, in case of any intervention, these sums would be lost to the West.

KANIA SPEAKS AT CONCLUSION OF PZPR PLENUM

LD032320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania concluding seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum 3 December--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the seventh plenum approaches its conclusion. Forty-eight comrades took the floor during the debates. We could speak long but it is getting late. Allow me, therefore, not to comment on each motion voiced during the debates. It is simply impossible to do it today. We intend to analyse them at one of the next sessions of the Politburo. We shall also try as soon as possible to inform you on decisions taken.

The discussion during the plenum was a discussion by responsible people deeply concerned with the future of matters dearest to all of us: Poland and socialism. It was critical as regards the Politburo, the government and its bodies. By treating these problems in a critical and honest manner, the Central Committee is consolidating its position as the highest party authority in a period between two congresses. The party needs this very much indeed. It is an essential element of the development of the situation in our country, a development which leads to consolidating the internal strength of the party.

Our discussion confirmed that there is no other way than the line of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee. Discussing these matters, the Central Committee was unanimous that this is a line of resolving conflicts through efforts to reach agreements, resolving conflicts by political means through political confrontation. It is a line of socialist renewal.

But what is this course of renewal, what is its political essence? From its very name it emerges that the point is to restore the fundamental values of socialism, to restore the Leninist norms of our party's life. The point is to develop socialist democracy linked with observing the law and strengthening discipline. It is, at the same time, a course toward consolidating the role of the working class in the life of the party and the state; toward strengthening the leading role of the party; toward modernizing management and directing the socialist economy and socialist state. It is also a restoration of high prestige to social justice, to moral and ethical norms. Finally, it is a course toward shaping deeply humane, socialist relations among people, a concern for high respect of human dignity, both as a worker and a citizen.

We shall follow this course of renewal as a Marxist-Leninist party, as a party which struggles in our Polish conditions for socialist ideals. We shall not lack patience in convincing society, in convincing workers, and in reaching agreements with them. This concerns working people--the entire worker membership of Solidarity--that is, the greater part of this membership. We shall create conditions for the development of [word indistinct] activity in implementing their statutory tasks.

Such examples of [word indistinct] can be seen in increasing numbers. We spoke about them during the discussion.

We have noted and agreed at the present session that various dangers are threatening socialist renewal, that the party and all our allies must be called out to fight for the line mapped out at the sixth plenum. For this purpose we must ourselves act consistently, (?shed) habits, overcome the inefficiency in some links of authority.

This has been the subject of criticism, but what is essentially most threatening our socialist renewal among them is first of all the chaos in the national economy, the irresponsible use of strikes and many symptoms of anarchization and willfulness.

This unstable situation is made more acute by the activity of the enemies of socialism. The comrades have spoken correctly about it during the discussion, pointing among other things to the reactionary and extreme nationalistic face of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, which is putting forward a program to overthrow the socialist system in Poland with the use of force.

On the other side the leading representative of KOR [Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee] is expressing hopes like this: Imagine that in the Polish State Railroads, whose traffic is subordinated to a schedule fixed at the top, suddenly a certain number of trains are introduced which are travelling according to a schedule fixed democratically by the railroad workers or passengers. Such trains are the independent trade unions in a system in which the whole social life is directed from a party and state center.

It results logically, therefore, that in such a situation there must be a collision of trains which are travelling according to different schedules. We must ask a question here: Does somebody from among the Solidarity activists agree to such a conception of the role of his union? Who wishes to transform the new unions into a train travelling toward a collision? Towards a catastrophe? All those who are toying with such a danger are carrying a great responsibility toward the people, its history. Let our voice be the voice of sobriety and strong warning. Anarchy is nowhere in the world and it cannot in Poland give birth to order. We shall not permit activity to be performed in the guise of defending the workers' interests contrasting with these goals, contrasting with socialism. One can be a nonsupporter of socialism, one may not like it, but it becomes dangerous when one attempts to strike at its basic principles, at its class and national reasons. Lenin said only such a revolution is [word indistinct] which is able to defend itself. Our Polish revolution contributed great values to the history of the workers movement. It proved that when it is threatened it is able to defend itself effectively. [words indistinct] such a revolution.

We defended our peoples' rule not only because we were at its birth, but because we were backed by deep, historical justifications, because we wanted to build another world, a different life than that which was the lot of workers and peasants during the years of bourgeois rule.

So far we have been exceptionally patient and in the opinion of some comrades, perhaps too tolerant and compromising. Our attitudes resulted from our solicitude for internal calm. We desire calm, because the nation badly needs calm.

But today, the situation is different from that which prevailed 6 weeks ago. Today we can clearly see what anarchy is and what harm it does to Poland. The nation takes critical notice of this and sincerely desires calm and stability.

The Central Committee is receiving thousands of letters which express unequivocal support for the line of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee--the line of agreement. But at the same time the letters express anxiety over the growing confusion and indiscipline. A considerable echo was evoked by the women's appeal [words indistinct].

We are receiving many letters from veterans, workers, mothers and young people, expressing anxiety over the development of the situation in the country.

Thus, there is the need, and the conditions exist, to act more firmly. We shall act firmly, in compliance with the line which we approved at the sixth plenum of the Central Committee and which we confirmed unequivocally today.

We appeal to supporters of Socialism, to all patriots, to people of good will: Let us together create a front of commonsense and responsibility, in defense of the loftiest national values and of internal calm. If this is not enough, let us repeat once again: Anything else may lose its sense.

In our discussions we have given much attention to the economic situation. As you know, it is difficult. The point is not to deepen pessimism but above all to look for ways out, ways out to the road of greater productivity, better management, better direction. Today we were not short of criticism of the Politburo and government for--and this is true--too many on-the-spot decisions and for the absence of long-term solutions of a programmatic nature.

It is our view that there should be, in the not too-distant future, as was being suggested, a program for national economic stabilization. It is not an easy task and so we must make many difficult decisions.

Economic laws cannot be deceived; if ignored today they will make themselves felt tomorrow with doubled, multiplied force. This much is clear. But when we want to make certain decisions we find that everything that is essential from the economic point of view can be introduced from the social point of view. There is an urgent need to pay special attention to the social questions in plans under preparation, to protecting consumption, especially with reference to the lowest paid social groups and to improvements in market supplies, to a just, publicly controlled division of basic consumer goods, above all, food.

At present no one in Poland can secure ample provisions, but we must introduce greater order in the market, order linked with, among other things, food rationing and public price control. It is our view that in the situation of a deep lack of market equilibrium, priority must be given to goods of basic importance. We can accept the absence on the market of higher quality goods such as automobiles and television sets but we cannot afford any long-term shortage of basic goods which is the situation we are facing at present.

There is also an urgent need to lay down the upper limit of wages and pensions; we must have braver, prudent activity in allocating some administrative buildings and other accommodation to social and housing purposes. Authorities can, from now on, operate for many years in more modest conditions. This should not be reflected in the effectiveness of management and direction. We must also have a more resolute application of savings in state and economic administration. We can well afford, for example, to considerably reduce the number of official automobiles and expenses connected with them. We could adopt the principle that all resources obtained in this way will be directed to enrich the market.

There is also a need for great sensitivity not just to the market situation, to the supplies for the population, but also to living conditions, working conditions, travel conditions--particularly now in the winter. It is necessary to do everything we can to avoid excuses on any given day and to avoid issuing communiques that we have again been taken by surprise by the winter of the century.

As a result of investment cuts, of a number of changes in the production profile, as well as a result of the striving for savings in various administrative and economic bodies, it will be necessary to carry out some transfers of employees, frequently combined with retraining. It will be necessary to do everything possible to make this process as painless socially as possible, so that it could ensure full employment and the highest possible degree of vocational satisfaction. In the same process it is necessary to see that the largest possible number of good experts could find their way directly into production, so that their knowledge and vigor could be put to the best possible use.

Our hopes turn--as it has been stressed in the debate--to the party, to party organizations. The comrades spoke a great deal about the conditions indispensable for our party organizations to regain the possibility of more effective action. The sense of party work, both in the collective and in the individual variety, means the transformation of life. In our own environment we must find out what can be changed in human views, in working and living conditions, to remove what is unjust, what is alien to our ideals and moral principles. It is also important that every organization should ask itself after the seventh plenum the following question: What can we change, with the use of our own forces in our environment, to social advantage? This must be the basic question, both for the rank and file party member and for the Central Committee secretary. We will intensify the activeness of our party before the forthcoming congress, the date and the problems of which have been confirmed at today's Central Committee plenum.

We count a great deal on this report from the mass media. There is a great deal of positive phenomena there. Criticism in the focusing of our attention on the genuine shortcomings in our political and economic life is justified and needed. However, we do not want only one, flat and dark picture of our reality to emerge from the TV screens, from the radio antenna and from the newspaper columns. Like in the past, when the picture consisted not only of achievements, today it consists not only of shortcomings. We should show also what arouses optimism, what testifies to our achievements and to the transformation of our life in order to make it always more just, morally pure, simply socialist.

All our friends, allies and comrades in the communist and workers parties are concerned with our situation. Poland is the subject of interest of the whole world. There are many reasons for this kind of concern.

The Soviet leadership extends to us manifold assistance. Recently I received a letter from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in which he informed me about appreciable Soviet aid for the purchase of grain abroad, about the deliveries of goods. We value this aid in particular as it comes in times which are so difficult for us, constituting at the same time a testimony of moral support for our party, our leadership, our rule.

I have also received a letter from Comrade Erich Honecker in which he informed me about granting us a considerable loan without interest. We value this assistance very highly.

I am deeply convinced that we will overcome the difficulties, that we will get--as the saying goes--onto the straight path, that we will maintain and reinforce the leading role of the party. We will rebuild on a universal scale its high prestige and influence. This is not going to be an easy process. It is, however, our patriotic and internationalist duty to reach this goal with the use of our own forces, to do it ourselves. Our party has proved that this has been possible more than once in its history.

The Marxist-Leninist PZPR is able, mobilizing all its forces starting with the rank and file party members and ending with the Central Committee, building an alliance of the forces of commonsense and responsibility, to implement what we all have in our minds, what we are all striving for, that Poland should get out of the crisis, that it develop successfully along the socialist path.

PZPR PLENUM ISSUES RESOLUTION ON RENEWAL TASKS

LD032100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Resolution adopted by seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum on the party's tasks in the struggle for the socialist nature of renewal of public life]

[Text] The Central Committee has reviewed the situation in the country and accepts the tasks in the struggle for the socialist nature of the renewal of public life, as presented in the Politburo report.

The Central Committee calls on the whole party to unite in implementing these tasks. At the same time the tasks should constitute a basis for formulating programs for action by party branches and primary organizations in the period of preparing for the ninth party congress.

The Central Committee is in favor of actively continuing the line adopted at the sixth plenum on renewing the country's political life, a line of understanding and cooperation with all patriotic forces in solving outstanding social and economic problems. It is a line of genuine development of socialist democracy, of renewing the trade union and social movement, of developing workers' self-government; a line of economic reform, of correcting mistakes, and of moral renewal as well as of vital changes in the method of discharging the party's leading role. This direction is supported by all party members in primary party organizations and party branches at all levels. While putting this line into practice the party appeals for cooperation from the widest possible circles of the community, from all people of good will who have the highest good of our people--our socialist motherland--at heart.

The Central Committee considers that at the present moment restoring a normal pace of work and life in the country and achieving political and social stabilization on the basis of socialist renewal are the most important tasks. The sixth plenum platform and party and government efforts undertaken on its basis have created conditions necessary for dealing democratically with the crisis in which our country has found itself. A longing for calm and order is growing among our community which is tired of constant tension. To secure normalization of life--this is the most urgent need today and at the same time a vital condition for the continuation and success of the process of renewal.

However, efforts continue to be made to exploit the justified dissatisfaction of working people--caused by errors and a difficult social and economic situation--and to maintain or even to intensify tensions. Some Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity bodies continue to agitate for strikes and to abuse the right to strike. More and more wage and welfare demands are being made which do not take into account our state's economic capabilities. Various hostile political groups, engaged in activities aimed against the party and the provisions of the fundamental system of our socialist state, are doing all they can to promote chaos, political adventurism and to push the renewal process from its socialist path. These groupings are trying to force the new trade unions into the blind alleys of political opposition.

The Central Committee states that the absence of stabilization, and the anxieties and tensions which continue, are not only slowing down the renewal process but are also producing a real threat to internal peace and order and to the fundamental interests of Polish people and the state. The party has the duty to close its ranks, to struggle resolutely against hostile forces which are striving to disorganize life and create anarchy. It has the duty to bring to the attention of the whole community the existing dangers. The Central Committee has instructed organs of authority to ensure internal order and security. Today there must be an alliance of all forces within the most broadly understood Front of National Unity which would deal with the existing dangers, consistently promote the process of renewal, and cure new opportunities for developing our motherland, the Polish People's Republic.

The Central Committee regards the restoration of the normal pace of work and better utilization of our country's production potential to be an especially urgent task. This also applies to achieving economic stabilization. The plan for 1981, which is being prepared on the basis of an assessment of abilities and with the active participation of workers' self-government and enterprise managements, must be realistic, coherent, and balanced. The party Central Committee recognizes that the priority objectives of this plan should be: protecting the consumption level and striving for improving the living conditions for the groups with lowest incomes, improving market supplies of basic food and industrial goods, achieving genuine improvements in housing and improving raw and other material supplies for the economy.

Other priority objectives include strengthening coproduction ties--including assuring necessary supplies of imported raw and other materials through activating exports and adapting investment outlays to the current possibilities--that is their reduction; and granting priority to agriculture and the food industry, as well as housing and health protection.

It is imperative to speed up the transformation of the production structure in order to better adapt it to social needs. It is indispensable to introduce a strict savings discipline throughout the economy and in the administrative expenses of the state.

The Central Committee puts the government under obligation to work out, within the framework of the 5-year plan, a 3-year plan for restoring economic equilibrium and economic stabilization of the country. This plan should determine the directions for concentrating the means and structural changes indispensable for improving the financial and market situation, releasing and expanding development trends in agriculture, meeting the material and raw material needs and energy needs, developing the economy's exports capacity, and improving the state's balance of payments.

It is necessary to complete as soon as possible work on the project for a comprehensive economic reform. Its basic principles should be subjected to a general social debate not later than in January, 1981.

The Central Committee supports a speedy introduction of these concrete partial solutions which conform to the overall trends of the reform, the consolidation of the strategic functions of the central plan, widening the powers of the voivodship authorities and independence of enterprises, as well as increasing the part played by workers' self-government. Therefore, they are of key importance for developing the production initiative of the workforces and the thriftiness of local authorities.

It is imperative to speed up comprehensive actions designed to eliminate bureaucracy in management, to decentralize their powers, to improve conditions for the functioning of enterprises and to restore their economic initiative. The Central Committee considers consistent consolidation in the practice of social life of socialist principles of justice, in the elimination of phenomena contrary to the sense of justice and moral order as a target of particular importance. The Central Committee puts the government under obligation to prepare and submit to general social debate the principles for a general wage reform designed to fully introduce socialist precepts for allocating pay according to work and, in particular, at the socially expected diminishing of discrepancies in the level of remuneration, as well as streamlining the system and strengthening the incentive functions of pay.

It is necessary to continue efforts to improve the living standards of families in the lowest income bracket. During 1981 the government should complete the working out of the pensions and family allowances reform, and introduce a social minimum.

The peoples' living standards must be better protected than before against the results of price rises. The government is obligated to work out and introduce in 1981 a mechanism for the compensation of cost-of-living increases. It is necessary to ensure the participation of the social factor in the control of prices. It is necessary to eliminate ruthlessly the cases of unwarranted access to deficit goods. The government should continue actions designed to set up a system of advance payment and socially accepted forms of restriction of deficit goods.

It is of particular importance to ensure a just housing policy. The government and the housing cooperatives should improve the guidelines for allocating accommodations. An important part should be played in this by social control of the local government bodies and the housing cooperatives. It is necessary to translate into life categorically the principle that one family is entitled to one apartment.

It is also necessary to streamline regulations dealing with restricting and eliminating the possibilities to acquire high and frequently speculative incomes unwarranted by the genuine contribution of labor. The fundamental prerequisite for surmounting the present crisis and for ensuring a socialist nature to the renewal of life is the consolidation of the leading role of the party in society and the increase of its internal strength.

This calls for the full return to Leninist norms in party life.

All PZPR echelons must strictly observe the principles of democratic centralism which constitute the foundations for the unity of action and the political cohesion of the party. The Central Committee considers it imperative to improve all mechanisms and guarantees of internal party democracy. Relations within the party should create examples of democracy and of peoples' cooperation in sociopolitical life.

We must decisively eliminate all formalism and facades from the life and work of the party. The strengthening of relationships in the work of party echelons and organizations must be accompanied by the intention to widen the participation of the basic party organizations and party members in working out programs, resolutions and decisions.

We must fully restore the openness of internal party life and ensure all conditions for authentic discussion, criticism and self-criticism.

The Central Committee believes that internal party democracy should obtain additional guarantees in the provisions of the statutes. These should apply primarily to the sphere of problems reserved for the decision of congresses and party conferences, for the competence of elected organs and executive organs of party echelons, to principles of electing organs of control of the party, principles which curb the linking of functions in party echelons with state administrations.

An important factor in strengthening democratic principles in party life should be found in the new rules for electing PZPR authorities and delegates as approved by the Central Committee.

Party democracy, resulting from the principles of democratic centralism, constitutes an important factor in strengthening political unity and the party's ideological strength. The development of internal party democracy should lead to overcoming the phenomena of abuse or nonobservance of the norms of the statute, and principles and decisions of the echelons.

While supporting the initiatives of party organizations and developing discussion on all key problems of internal party life and the carrying out by the party of its leading role in the nation, we must see to it that these initiatives will develop on the basis of the principles of the statute, that they do not weaken the party's unity and do not open the way to fractionalism.

The party must be strong through internal democracy as well as discipline, through discussions as well as through united actions, and through making use of its rights as well as through implementing its duties.

It is necessary to continue the process of adapting the style and methods of party work to the new needs and the sociopolitical conditions.

We must strengthen the elected party echelons, increase the role of their members and of the wide aktiv, and shape correct relations between the aktiv and basic organizations, and the membership of the party apparatus.

The permanent party apparatus must be primarily the organizer of the work of the social aktiv and must carry out the tasks given it by echelons.

A special duty of party echelons is to give the greatest help possible to basic party organizations and to take into account their appraisals and opinions in undertaking and solving all political and social problems.

Strengthening the authority of the basic party organizations in the life of enterprises, village and institutions constitutes the fundamental condition for effective action by the party. The Central Committee believes that everywhere where this is demanded by members of the basic party organizations or where their executives consider it imperative, party echelons should express agreement to holding report-back and election meetings of basic party organizations or should initiate such meetings.

It is imperative to overcome the neglect of and to revive the ideological work of the party. The Central Committee deems it extremely important to intensify research and to deepen and popularize the Marxist-Leninist views on the correctness of socialist construction. In interparty training work we must fully explain the transformations now taking place in our country and also the tasks of the party.

Priority should be given to problems of Leninist norms of party life, especially democratic centralism as the basis for action by the PZPR, the leading role of the party in the process of developing socialist democracy and strengthening social self-government, and also topical problems of the trade union movement and problems of socioeconomic policy.

The party's ideological work should strengthen the patriotic and internationalistic principles of the functioning of the PZPR, and consolidate the awareness of the fundamental importance of the alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for Poland's independence, sovereignty, security and successful development.

The strengthening of the party's ideological unity requires overcoming viewpoints and opinions which oppose its policy and a Marxist analysis of the situation in the country. The trend toward preservation, resulting from a misinterpretation of the occurring changes, and also a dogmatic interpretation of the socialist character of the renewal of socioeconomic life and of the democratization of forms and methods of wielding power, are opposed to its policy.

Submission to postures of sterile negation, total rejection of past achievements and neglect of ideological principles are also opposed to the party line. Party members have the duty to oppose demagogical and irresponsible trends which question the leading role of the party and the principles of socialist democracy.

Ideological work in the party must assist in overcoming the state of ideological perplexity appearing among some of the party members together with disgust in relation to errors and the prolonged crisis. Revealing prospects for the renewal of life, it should restore belief in the ideals of socialism and mobilize action on behalf of concern for the country's future. The genesis of antisocialist activities in Poland should be explained and their character and symptoms unmasked. The system of internal informative activity in the party should be subjected to far-reaching and determined reconstruction. The Central Committee commits the Central Committee Secretariat to hasten the elaboration of a comprehensive system of this activity. Internal party information must be fast, operative, keep pace better with events and anticipate planned actions. It should also ensure the transmission of assessments, decisions and directives from the Central Committee and local echelons to the aktiv and basic party organizations, as a full flow of opinions and suggestions from basic party organizations and party members to all higher levels of party echelons.

The Central Committee takes the position for a full and consistent definition of personal responsibility for errors in policy and also for concrete decisions which have become the cause of the present difficult situation. The Central Committee deems as indispensable further actions for drawing conclusions in relation to persons responsible for erroneous decisions, violating the Leninist norms of party life and the moral principles of a communist. These actions should be more consistent and determined. The Central Committee commits the Politburo and the central commission of party control to submit a report in this matter at the next plenary session of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee commits all party echelons and organizations to remove from leading positions persons against whom the abuse of position for personal gain has been proved, or for inefficient performance of duties, for showing an incorrect attitude toward workers' collectives. In relation to those who have abused trust, who have violated ideological and moral principles and who are members of the PZPR, party conclusions must be drawn.

The Central Committee commits all party echelons and organizations to speedily examine censure voiced in relation to party members and to make corresponding decisions. This process should be speeded up. At the same time, party members and citizens should be protected against unjust accusations. The defense of devoted, committed, upright, morally clear people is the duty of the whole party, of the organs of state authorities and of society.

The party aims with full consistency at developing socialist democracy to become a basic trend of the renewal of sociopolitical life in the country. We are aiming at widening the social base of the people's state, at strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, at developing a partnership in cooperation with the allied political parties--ZSL and SD--and at the increased participation of nonparty people in public life with coresponsibility for wielding power.

The leading role of the party in the state should be realized mainly through the activity of party members in the representative organs of their state, in institutions of social self-government, and in social organizations. The Central Committee deems it necessary to widen the rights of the Sejm and of all representative state organs, and to increase influence on the work and personal appointments of executive organs. The State Council should accelerate work on the draft amendments to the law on people's councils, which are expanding the competence of these representative organs of authority and strengthening their role as the most important organs of general social self-government.

It is also the task of party members to combat attitudes and viewpoints hostile to socialism, and isolate persons, who by their actions are hitting the principles of the political system in People's Poland, from active work in the trade union movement. The Central Committee commits all party organizations and echelons to deepen ideological and educational work among young people, to deal more widely with the problems of education and social and professional matters of young people. The government is committed to work out a report on the conditions for the start of young people in life and in their professions.

A vast role in bringing up our young people, in creating conditions for their active participation in social life, is vested in youth organizations. The Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Socialist Union of Polish Students and the Polish Scouts Union, which form the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth.

The party resolutely supports the existence of strong youth unions--supported by the community--self-governing and independent. We shall support all efforts which serve to strengthen the social and socialist character of youth unions, to liberate ideological attitudes, commitment and the desire to wage disinterested struggle against evil and to promote exemplary work and study which makes it possible to unite in youth unions the leaders of the young generation of Poles.

We are in favor of the Polish youth movement's ideological and political unity.

While the program for the country's social and economic program is being prepared, together with economic reform, attention should be paid to the vital needs of our young generation, its potential and qualifications. In the work of our party, its branches and primary organizations we should take care to treat young people and their organizations objectively and as partners, to widen the young people's participation in the country's public life, in party activities, in the work of the representative state and social self-government organs.

All branches and cells of our party are obliged to create conditions for young people's wide-ranging participation in preparing the program for the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The personnel policy must be subordinated to the needs of the present stage of our country's development and to those of social progress, to the need for streamlining the methods of management and direction.

High professional qualifications, active acceptance of the principles of socialist construction and high moral qualities are the basic criteria in selecting leading cadres.

The Central Committee has instructed the Politburo to prepare urgently an amended version of personnel policy.

In the first half of 1981 there must take place, on the initiative and under the direction of party branches and organizations, a review and assessment of leading cadres in the administration and the economy. While much-needed personnel changes are taking place, it is necessary to increase the participation of nonparty citizens in the work of management.

The Central Committee affirms its view expressed at the sixth plenum on the need to convene the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. In accordance with Article 29 of the PZPR statute, the Central Committee has decided to convene the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress at the end of the first and beginning of the second quarter of 1981.

The Central Committee has authorized the Politburo to undertake all work needed to prepare the congress and has appointed a congress commission whose job it will be to prepare draft program documents for pre-congress discussion. The congress commission has been instructed to analyze thoroughly the assessments, motions and proposals put forward in discussion and to put them to proper use in documents prepared for the congress.

The immediate task which the congress commission must undertake is preparing documents for the ninth congress. These include program theses and proposals to change the PZPR statute. The congress commission should organize its work in such a way as to take full advantage of the achievements of the discussion now taking place within the party and the country; it should include the views of broad social circles and teams of experts; it should initiate discussion on various subjects and at the same time report accurately on the progress of its work to the party and public opinion.

The Central Committee appeals to the party, to the allied political parties, trade unions, the youth movement, social and self-government organizations, to all of society, for active participation in forming the party program, for putting forward proposals to the congress commission.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, 2 December 1980.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES APPEAL TO NATION

LD032334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] An appeal from the PZPR Central Committee to the nation:

Compatriots, the future of the nation is at stake. The continuing disturbances are bringing our fatherland to the brink of economic and moral devastation. We remain in a phase of sharp political crisis. Its results can prove dangerous for our fundamental, national interests.

All Poles are deeply anxious about the future of our fatherland, about retaining the hard-won fruits of post-war toil, about the tomorrow for Polish families.

The time has come for all realistically thinking people in our country to rally around the common line of commonsense and responsibility. This line was begun by the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee. The last session of the Central Committee, with all its force, confirms this line and develops it.

The party calls on the joint wisdom of the nation. Let us not waste our great joint chance.

The hopes for renewal can be implemented only on the basis of socialism. The development of peoples' rule and the guarantee of independence can be strengthened only within the framework of a socialist state.

Our party has irrevocably taken a course on enhancing the role of social justice organs, of moral-ethical norms, in solicitude for the high dignity of man.

The PZPR Central Committee at its seventh plenum has fully confirmed the line of renewal of political life in the country, which was accepted by the new leadership. This is a line of consistent implementation of the demands of the working class, farmers, the intelligentsia, and all milieu.

This is a plan of joint actions by our party with the ZSL and the SD.

It is a line directed toward the full observance of the agreements and decisions reached with trade unions, with scientific associations and creative groups.

At the same time, the party calls for further deepening relations and expanding the platform of cooperation, for the good of the fatherland and the nation, between the state and the Catholic Church.

We shall do everything to allow the cause of renewal to develop in the spirit of the agreements signed. To make this happen, it is imperative that the working class and all the people ensure that the newly-born forms of self-governing democracy continue in the socialist movement.

They must not be misused against our own, socialist state and its system. But there are, however, people in Poland who do not hide their counterrevolutionary goals. We shall upset their plans. We cannot allow them to sow anarchy and chaos. The evil done to our country by irresponsible voluntarism [woluntaryzm] cannot be allowed to deepen with every day that passes by arbitrary actions.

The arrogance of authority, which we condemned, must not be replaced by arrogance of a new type, which ignores the legal order and the signed agreements.

The strikes, which have been going on for 5 months, the disruptions and low productivity, lead to a progressive worsening of the already extremely difficult economic situation, hitting at our joint interests and make our way out of the crisis difficult.

Citizens, let us oppose further escalation of anxiety. Let us create a front of common-sense and responsibility in defense of socialist renewal.

Our party, preparing for the extraordinary congress, appeals to all who have the future of Poland at heart: Give active help to the efforts made in favor of our common good.

Only courageous thoughts and honest work can take our country out of the dangerous situation.

Not a single hour more for destructive strikes!

Let us direct all our energies and all our strength at productive work for the good of the republic.

Let us strengthen Poland's place in the world. Let us confirm once again the alliances with our socialist neighbors, the guarantors of our borders and of our independent national existence.

The party, being the leading political force in our nation, offers itself and its readiness to cooperate with everybody who wishes calm to return to our country, and that conditions be created for a better life for the nation.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SEVENTH PZPR PLENUM

Moczar Address

LD041242 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 4 Dec 80

["Mieczyslaw Moczar's Address at PUWP CC Plenum"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP)--It is a good thing that the 6th PUWP CC plenum and the report for this plenum clearly define our party's political standpoint, which in fact boils down to political solutions. This is the only right way out. Full acceptance of this idea is the decidedly dominant trend in the discussion, Moczar said.

All over the country the society wants order and common sense. A vast majority is impatient and full of fears. This is why I agree fully with the whole idea of the report, which proves that only common sense can overcome the crisis which we are going through today. I support and appreciate Mr Kania for the fact that we have consistently followed this path since the 6th PUWP CC plenum. The demand voiced by all PUWP members and all reasonable people is not to let force be used, as this would be a national tragedy.

I would also like to present my opinion on the Solidarnosc trade union. Doubtless Solidarnosc expresses many contemporary social strivings. I am far from diminishing the renewal currently underway in the branch unions, but I would like to stress that Solidarnosc is an authentic and, at the same time, a completely (?new), spontaneous movement.

Sensible people in the union movement are a real treasure. Its curse are the so-called revanchists, who seek compensation for their failures in the past. They have placed themselves behind the scenes in the Solidarnosc movement and from there try to sow intrigue and pour hostility into socialism.

Our party must make personal changes in many of its elements and introduce activists who will be able to embark on the path of renewal to lead and, at the same time, serve the society.

Besides problems connected with life inside the party--about which the report says a lot--the most important task at the moment is to concentrate the nation round goals set out by the PUWP.

I regard factional splits, violating the principles of democratic centralism and breaking the unity of party ranks as most (?destructive) for the party. The 7th plenum should appeal to everyone to stop all activities which weaken the unity and cohesion of the party.

Werblan Statement

LD032254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The Polish Press Agency, in its supplement to reports on the seventh plenum discussions, has published a statement made during the plenum by Andrzej Werblan. In his statement Andrzej Werblan recalls that at the sixth plenum he recounted his view of the whole policy during the seventies and admitted his corresponsibility for mistakes in that policy.

In my present statement, which I am making at the seventh plenum, I would like to mention a few matters on which as a secretary of the Central Committee I exerted considerable influence. These were the matters of the Sejm, education and science, he said. Andrzej Werblan also stated that in the past 10 years, (?in times of crises) he used to speak against holding too many jobs and in favor of rotating leading appointments. This is why, before the first session of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee, he asked the Politburo and Stanislaw Kania whether or not his remaining in the leadership would serve any purpose.

I did think, after all, says Andrzej Werblan, that such a thorough change in policy should be accompanied by a complete change of people. But I did say that I would stay as long as the Central Committee, the Politburo and the first secretary of the Central Committee, deem it necessary.

Andrzej Werblan said: Today, I think that as a result of party's understandable stress on change, it is time for me to move to politically more modest work; it is my hope to serve the party in my profession, to work for the cause of party, the people and socialism.

Karski on Foreign Trade

LD032212 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP)--Addressing the PUWP Central Committee at its plenary meeting yesterday, Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski described Poland's foreign trade situation as difficult. "Poland has not fulfilled all her turnover obligations towards the socialist countries. Our partners--especially the Soviet Union--understand our situation, but we must realize that the turnover must be balanced in the future.

The socialist countries met our needs halfway. They will sell Poland 210 million dollars' worth of food and marketables more than the signed protocols provide for. Poland's incomplete realization of exports will result in a negative balance with the socialist states to the tune of 350 million dollars. Poland will be one thousand million dollars short of fulfilling her exports to the capitalist states. This is mainly influenced by drastic cuts in exports of coal, agriculture and food products and electroengineering products. At (?the time when Poland buys over 500 million dollars worth of extra supplies of agriculture and food products and other consumer goods this will increase Poland's debt in the capitalist states.

Poland's entire exports to the capitalist states this year will just about cover this year's repayments and interest on earlier credits. Day-to-day imported supplies will have to be financed by new credits.

We spent 58 thousand million dollars for purchases in the capitalist states in the 1970s. Poland's exports to these countries in the same period reached the approximate value of 43 thousand million dollars. The negative balance in trade turnover, augmented by the interest rates on credits, is the source of Poland's enormous foreign debt. Intensive efforts are being made and talks conducted to cut down the burden of our credit payments in the 1981-83 period by gaining new credits for financing current payment demands.

Karski said that this year's negative balance in agricultural and food products turnover has topped the 195 million dollar mark. Without putting agriculture in order and limiting the import of fodder we will be unable to improve the payments balance in any tangible way. The export of broadly-understood services should help to alleviate our difficulties to some extent.

Other Plenum Speeches

LD031628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] We now present more speeches made in the course of yesterday's discussion at the seventh plenum. Here is that statement by Edward Pustelnik, member of the Central Committee and tool worker at the Szczecin "Gryfia" Repair shipyard:

I wish to express my approval of the contents of the Politburo paper and of the many statements made in the debate. At the same time I would like to propose that a number of suggestions be discussed. Among them the speaker included the need to make Comrade Edward Gierek answer for his actions by recalling him from the Central Committee, the Sejm and the State Council.

A similar course of action should be taken by the Central Party Control Commission with regard to the transgressions of Comrades Babiuch, Lukaszewicz, Pyka, Szydlak, Zandarowski, Glazur and Lejczak. I propose that we consider the possibility of publishing for all party members the major reasons for the recently carried out changes at the level of first secretaries or voivodas. I think that similar action should be taken by the government when introducing recommendations to the Sejm concerning changes in the Council of Ministers. I am convinced that such decisions, together with others made by the seventh plenum, will have a great influence on the more rapid pace of renewal. Such decisions confirm the unshaken will to take into consideration by the highest party bodies the voice of the broad masses of our party members and of the overwhelming majority of our nation, who will never be indifferent to the fate of the party and the socialist fatherland.

Next to speak was Ryszard Karski, candidate Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

The foreign trade situation is difficult. Incomplete implementation of the export tasks will bring about a negative balance in trade with socialist countries amounting to 24.5 billion in foreign currency. There will be a shortage of \$1 billion for the implementation of the plans of exports to capitalist countries. At the same time market shortages at home have forced us to carry out the above-plan imports of foods, agricultural products and other consumer goods amounting to over \$500 million. Shortages in exports and increased imports worsen the already existing indebtedness to the capitalist countries. Because of the shortage of funds, other import deliveries are not made and this acutely affects the supply situation in our economy.

The whole export to the second payment zone [countries requiring payment in hard currency] planned for this year will only just cover the payments of installments and interest payments on credits. Current imports will therefore have to be financed out of new credits.

The concept of opening our market to the world, justified in practice and adopted at the sixth plenum, was understood in a narrow sense as a green light for imports. In the climate of particularism and of lack of confidence in our own abilities and disregard for the costs, the capability of the economy to absorb and use such an unprecedented stream of imported modern technology was totally misjudged. The industrial potential, developed and modernized through enormous outlays was, according to the plan, to create a basis for the development of exports. Export plans were not fulfilled, however.

In 1971-80 we spent \$58 billion on imports from the second payments zone. Exports to the capitalist countries amounted in this period to about \$43 billion. The trade deficit, aggravated by the interest costs, is the source of this extremely acute foreign debt.

Intense efforts are being made and talks are being held in order to postpone the credit repayments which are due in 1981-1983 to the post-1985 period, or as an alternative, to gain new credits to finance the current indebtedness.

We must be able to get our breath back. The planned economic and financial system requires improving as well as organizing foreign trade. It is important to ensure that the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy influences the investment policy in our country in the context of the export-oriented economy and in (?influencing the balance of payments).

This year the negative balance in the trade in agricultural and food products exceeded 25 billion in foreign currency. Without improvements in agriculture and cutting down on imports of cereals and fodder, we shall not be able to improve the balance of payments situation. A factor which to some degree makes our difficulties easier should be the export of services, understood broadly. A very helpful factor in achieving an equilibrium in the economy will be the development of cooperation with the socialist countries.

The next speaker was Zbigniew Bialecki, member of the Central Committee, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Suwalki.

Much must be done so that party membership always means subordinating personal affairs to the affairs of society and so that it does not carry privileges. The number of cadre workers in the party, greater than ever, will determine our position and strength. The basic party organization often does not fulfill its functions; it must be restored to its proper place and ensured greater independence. Important matters and problems should become everyday material for party organizations. When we manage to prepare the program of endurance for a few difficult years, and when we find the way out of crisis, which means a just distribution of the burdens and self-denials on all social strata, then the working class will not only support us with deed but will also increase our ranks.

This is mainly in the interest of workers because only we are their party because of our origin, program, ideology and contribution. In my opinion, one of the permanent causes of recurring crises is the party's lack of strong, authentic reliance on workers. There were efforts to remedy the problem but all ended in make-believe actions. We must gain a truly strong position among workers by increasing their party membership, among other things. It is a dramatic paradox that certain persons who promoted themselves to star and ringleader positions in our country are trying to lead moral and political renewal at every political bend and u-turn.

Here is another voice in the discussion--Andrzej Roltek, candidate member of the Central Committee, chairman of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth and chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. Youth and all others are awaiting the results of this plenum. They are waiting for a concrete, understandable, and first of all realistic program. If the party does not present the program for tomorrow and for the near future and does not demonstrate that it is leading the process of renewal, then young people will follow any force which presents such a program.

This plenum is necessary, a speedy one but with a full program. The plenum must prepare a program which will be accepted by the young and which will give them the vision of development of socialist Poland.

There have been efforts to arouse the interests of young people living in towns and villages. We support lively discussions and all constructive proposals which serve to strengthen our movement and which meet half-way the problems of youth. We hold these discussions to solve their difficult problems, but we firmly oppose actions aimed at the unity of the young generation. In this matter we expect firm support and help from party branches and the entire party. The program and the idea of the development of our country, the democratization of sociopolitical life, access to education and culture and social and housing problems affect young people, the great part of our society.

The young generation must participate in resolving issues and in preparing the trends of renewal. It is not a question of the authorities making a gesture toward the young, but the full use of their knowledge and qualifications, enthusiasm and patriotism, because the main current of the youth debate springs from deep concern about the socialist future of Poland, from deep patriotism and concern about the difficult situation in our country.

LE FIGARO on Plenum

LD031801 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Poland--Kania on a Tightrope"]

[Text] "Renewal, yes; anarchy, no"--The Politburo report read by [PZPR Central Committee First Secretary] Stanislaw Kania in Warsaw yesterday at the opening of the seventh Central Committee plenum indicates that the Polish party's present leadership has heeded the criticisms leveled at it. In any case this report proved difficult to prepare, two versions having been rejected by the Politburo.

Kania has tried to show that he is capable of being a man of renewal and a man of firmness at the same time. His speech is completely in line with the aforementioned slogan. This stance confirms that Kania has adopted a part of the program of the advocates of firmness in the party and has probably increased the first secretary's chances of remaining in office.

In face Kania has on the one hand emphasized his determination to continue the "irreversible process" of the policy of renewal and reforms and to cooperate with Solidarity and the Church, while on the other he has forcefully expressed the hope for an "alliance of the forces of reason and responsibility for democracy and against anarchy." Indeed, he added, "The phenomenon of anarchy is easily provoked but is difficult to eliminate."

Pursuing this line of thought, he issued a stern warning to the "antisocialist forces" which would like to "overthrow the regime," assuring them that the party and the government will firmly resist those who want to plunge the country into disorder.

In conclusion Kania announced that a party congress is to be convened at the end of March or the beginning of April.

Two factors have somewhat strengthened Kania's position in the past few hours. Solidarity leaders, obviously alarmed by rumors concerning the possible accession to power of a new team of advocates of both renewal and firmness, have done all they can to strengthen Kania's position and moderates within the party. Speaking in Konin, 200 km west of Warsaw, Walesa preached calm, condemned wildcat strikes and, recalling that "each of us is a Pole first and a Solidarity member second," came out in support of "national entente." Furthermore, the Warsaw organization of Solidarity has also called for restraint, asking that everything possible be done to ensure the normal operation of enterprises, that no strikes be staged in December and that no leaflets or posters be printed. In addition, Solidarity has warned against any provocations.

"Forceful Manner"

At the same time the announcement of a possible Common Market credit line to Poland has also improved the chances for a changed Kania to maintain the pursuance of his action.

However, criticisms of the present party leadership remain strong. The Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU wrote yesterday that none of the hoped-for normalization has taken place in the past few weeks but that, "on the contrary, the situation has worsened." According to the newspaper, it is therefore "indispensable" to ensure that the party "acts in a more forceful manner."

Taking up the main theme of the Politburo report, TRYBUNA LUDU expresses the view that what is now of essential importance is to "guarantee the socialist nature of the changes now taking place in Poland." While declaring that it is in favor of reforms and of cooperation with the independent trade unions, the party organ denounces the increasing anarchy in the country and "the intensified activities of rightist and antisocialist forces." This is tantamount to saying that the efforts made by Kania and the present party leadership in the past 3 months have largely been ineffective and unproductive.

Even though "Renewal, yes; anarchy, no" has been the dominant slogan during the plenum, this certainly does not mean that it would be possible to question the democratization policy irrespective of the composition of the party leadership. To realize this, it is sufficient to read an article published yesterday by the chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists, Stefan Bratkowski. Under the headline "Five Polish Characteristics--Where We Are Going," the author mentions five specific features of Polish socialism.

First of all, "In a country with a Catholic majority in which two-thirds of party members believe in God, the foundation of the political concept cannot be the coexistence of the party and the Catholic world but their cooperation and interpenetration in social life." [paragraph continues]

Second, the party's history cannot merely be seen in terms of the history of Polish communism. It must be enlarged to include "all the tradition of the Polish left and progressive people." Furthermore it is necessary to create a "socialism of partners" with which the party would treat trade unions and all other forms of self-government as partners. It is also necessary to regard "small property owners as a lasting element of the socialist system in Poland." "And, finally, respect must be shown for the law and legality."

Irrespective of the way in which this exciting plenum ends--whether the party is to be led by a changed Kania or by someone else, whether the Politburo is thoroughly recast (as seems inevitable) or whether another reprieve is granted to some of its members--there can be no doubt that the present open-door policy must be pursued. However, it is no less clear, in fact, that it cannot be successful unless the country proves capable of avoiding disorder and anarchy.

KANIA ATTENDS MINERS' DAY RALLY IN ZABRZE

Kania Speech

LD032150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at 3 December Miners Day gala at Zabrze--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed and dear comrades: On the occasion of the traditional Miner's Day I address you, the workers in the coal and lignite mining industry, the miners of copper, sulfur, salt, the oil industry workers, on behalf of the party's Central Committee and the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic with words of warm greetings and deep respect. [applause]

I would like to convey warm greetings with sincere esteem to the veterans of labor, to all those who for long years have worked underground and who with the results of their toil have contributed to developing socialist Poland. I sincerely greet the workers of mining control, all the foremen, all the engineering and management cadres who every day devote their knowledge, abilities and efforts to creating safe work for their close comrades, the miners. We bow to your mothers and wives. Their feelings and thoughts always accompany you in the difficult miner's toil. Their diligent hands take care of the needs of your daily life, which ensures a happy family life for you and those close to you. I greet the young miners, the many who have begun work in the mines this year, and those who will start in the near future.

Our party, the Central Committee, are deeply convinced that you will cultivate the lofty values and characteristics which distinguish your fathers and older brother-miners, their profound sense of responsibility for the working place and its effects, high mutual demands, care for common safety, that you will adopt such traits as honesty, ability to work in a team, conscious discipline, and readiness to serve with action for the benefit of the fatherland and people, as proved by everyday attitudes.

The people who carry the name of Polish miner enjoy the sympathy and respect of our people. They highly regard your work which is more difficult and more dangerous than many. They value its importance for the daily life of every Pole, for the development of our economy and the socialist state.

The high standing of the mining profession is not questioned anywhere in Poland. We all know that from here, from Silesia and the Basin, not only industry draws its strength, but the whole national economy. The mining industry is and will be an important supporter of the development of socialist Poland as a whole.

Esteemed comrades, I am perfectly aware of the situation in which you find yourselves. For many years people were talking only of the industriousness of the people of Silesia, of their worth and their ties with tradition.

Little was said of the increasingly difficult living conditions in Silesia and the basin or about the fact that permissible limits of dust were exceeded a long time ago, that life in the settlements is very difficult, that transportation, communications, cause a great deal of trouble for the people. These are important problems of this great urban agglomeration, the industrial heart of the country.

There are also many salary problems. We are solving them slowly. Because you, yourselves, realize that in the present economic situation we cannot allow further disruptions of mechanisms. We can give the money, we can print it, but we shall not fill the shelves in shops this way.

Dear comrades, this is holiday time, but the conditions are not. We are celebrating this year's "barbarka" [miner's holiday] in unusual circumstances. I have come here almost directly from the Central Committee plenum of our party, and the debates ended late last night. At the plenum, we carried out an honest appraisal of the situation. We defined clearly the directions of socialist renewal. We are deeply convinced that we have started on the right road to take us out of the severe crisis which our whole country is living through.

Poland now has a historic chance for carrying out deep political, social and economic changes. In the name of socialism, these changes can bring about a considerable improvement in our national existence and there is no retreat from this line.

We must firmly oppose those who do not want renewal, who by their actions are slowing down this process. People have appeared who are trying to sow confusion. We must realize clearly that those who are trying to disturb peace are aiming at democracy and socialism. There are even those who do not hide their counterrevolutionary goals.

The Central Committee of the party believes deeply that its program policy, the policy for developing socialist democracy, the policy of defending socialism, of internal peace, will get support from the whole working class, with your support, the mining brotherhood.

You know our appraisals and views on the most vital problems of Poles and Poland. You know which road we intend to follow together with you, with the whole nation. The future of Poland depends on what we shall do together and achieve during the coming months and years.

When the entire country is able to avail itself of the benefit of shorter working hours the miners cannot be excluded from this privilege. This is a matter of course. It is as obvious as the need for you to rest, since you are the hardest working people in Poland.

The introduction of a four-shift work system in the mines was an unsuccessful attempt at reconciling a rapid increase of extraction with the miners' right to have the same amount of free time as all other working people. This system was rejected by the majority of miners because it disrupted the natural rhythm of life and traditional course of family life. We have recognized that your reasons and aspirations in this field are well founded. The awareness of the causes of your just protest resulted in including in the Jastrzebie agreement the principle of a 5-day work week in mines beginning in 1981. This, however, threatens that since the extraction of coal and other raw materials will fall in Poland, and creates for all us--both the government and society as a whole, including yourselves the miners--the problem: What should be done to avoid this? Which acceptable solutions can be found? Also in this matter a thorough, wise, serious discussion is needed.

The health of miners and their rest will always be treated as matters of utmost importance. They must be treated as your undeniable right, as the duty of all the authorities of our socialist state. These are also the problems in which our worker party, which has so many miners as members, is vividly interested.

But these are the problems which will also be the subject of interest of trade unions. Let our unions be more attentive in their defense of miners' rights and at the same time let them act as joint masters of mines--this great wealth of our nation. I address these words both to the meritorious Mine Workers' Trade Union and to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, which grew from the strike conflicts but which, I am convinced, will endeavor to avoid any further similar conflicts in Poland.

While expressing esteem for the miner's toil, we are obliged to do much more in order that the work at mines should become safer. This is our duty. We need coal; we need it very much indeed; it cannot be replaced. But at the same time we need to show exceptional care about the miners' working conditions, about the safety of work in the mines.

As you know, we are introducing the so-called "small economic reform" in the new year. The adoption of production plans by worker self-government will be an essential element of this reform.

Everything that is linked with socialist and democratic transformations in our country depends on the rhythm of daily work, on the civic attitudes and responsibility of every one of us.

The experience of life, the pride in their difficult occupation, class and social awareness, dictate to miners the conviction that the gradual improvement of the difficult living conditions of the nation depends to a decisive degree on honest, rhythmical and well-organized work, on the results of work; on these results depends our entering the road leading to economic stabilization and to further developing our socialist state.

It is true that in recent years your hard work, and let us say this openly, your working hours stretched beyond measure. Although better aided by modern mining equipment, by the efforts of engineers and scientists, your work called for increasing sacrifices from you.

Today, a discussion is in progress in the mines about the organization of work under conditions created by the shorter work week. This is one of the most important social subjects, the object of general consultations. We know that these matters are being debated also in your mining circles.

In your case this refers to defining the volume of extraction. You know, comrades, about the economic situation of our state. You also know in what dire straits our people and the whole national economy are. This is why I turn to you with the sincere request that, in your considerations, you should take into account the great needs and expectations which are linked by society with the effects of your work. Let the plans fixed by you promote the best possible exploitation of mining, technical, and organizational possibilities of mines, and also of the qualifications of workforces, of the ability to improve control by the technical cadres and economic managements.

We are certain that such an approach to the needs of the country will form the basis in defining and fixing the extraction plans for next year. The results of your work next year depend also on how, in every mine and in every mining team, the interpersonal relations will shape. In this respect we have jointly much to do. Aspire, therefore, for constant improvement, marked by mutual high demands but also by friendliness, for the cordial and friendly ties to deepend between control, engineers, and miners.

Esteemed and dear comrades. You used to say of yourselves that you form a single great family of miners, a family where as in normal life differences of opinion or even tensions occur. However, you all, commensurate with your possibilities, are concerned that all should be well in this family, that there should be life in harmony, that the mapped-out goals should be jointly attained. Such a way of thinking and action has in the past always distinguished the miners. It will undoubtedly be so in the future.

I am certain that you will also make a large miner's contribution to the speediest possible establishment of order and calm in the country, to the return of a feeling of a secure future. We are also deeply convinced that in this respect the Polish miners will distinguish themselves with an exemplary attitude.

On behalf of the party's Central Committee and of the highest authorities of the republic, I wish to assure you that also in the future, commensurate with the actual and future possibilities of the state, we shall develop the mining industry, our national industry; that the party and people's authority, together with the Mine Workers' Trade Union which has a rich long-standing tradition, and the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, will not spare any efforts for improving your working conditions, for increased safety; as a result of a justified and fairly distributed growth of miners' earnings that you and your families should live better and better.

With this in mind I convey, on the eve of the traditional Miner's Day, to all Polish miners cordial good wishes for a rich extraction and always a safe return home after work, personal satisfaction and family happiness. I wish to the veteran miners many happy days and years of life, a cordial tie with the comrades and the mines, in which they have made such a good performance. I wish your mothers, wives, and all the people close to you, dear miners, to be accompanied by warmth, success in actions and aspirations, and much, much happiness. I wish the young miners endurance and fulfillment of expectations which are connected with the choice of the honorable profession of miner.

Let Miner's Day be celebrated in a worthy manner. Long live the miners, the important support of socialism in our country, the leading unit of the Polish working class!
[applause]

Glanowski Address

LD032006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Speech by Polish Mining Minister Mieczyslaw Glanowski at 3 December Miners Day gala at Zabrze--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed guests, dear brother-miners: In opening today's gala meeting marking Miner's Day, I would like on behalf of all of us, on behalf of all miners, to cordially greet the eminent guests present here. We cordially greet first secretary of the party Central Committee, Comrade Stanislaw Kania; [applause] members of the Politburo: Comrade Prof Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State [applause], Comrade Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers [applause]; Comrade Andrzej Zabinski, first secretary of the party voivodship committee, [applause] I cordially greet consul general of the USSR in Krakow Comrade Georgiy Aleksandrovitch Rudov [applause]; I greet consul general of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Katowice, Comrade Michal Maly [applause]. I greet all those who arrived here to attend our traditional celebrations of the annual day of our great mining family. [applause]

It is customary to assess on this occasion the results of our work for the year. Coal mining is called in Poland a national industry. Today, it is stressed with particular emphasis that the coal industry continues to play a key role in the country's economy as a whole.

The socioeconomic situation of the country, including the situation in the mining industry, has been extremely difficult for the last few months. It is our fundamental endeavor as much as possible to eliminate the tension resulting from this situation. This is not an easy task, but we must continue to face it and resolve it as before. The postwar history of our coal mining industry has been characterized by a very intensive development required by the systematically growing need of our national economy for coal, and by the ever greater role this raw material plays--a prominent one--in Poland's balance of payments.

A particularly great increase in extraction was achieved in the 1970's and it must be stressed here that this was achieved in systematically worsening geological and mining conditions. In order to cope with the tasks assigned to the coal mining industry it has been necessary to extend work-time beyond norms for many years. This created certain social and production tensions. Therefore, let me state today, that in accordance with our common decisions work on Sundays and feastdays has stopped in all mines and work on free Saturdays is voluntary. We have also canceled the four-shift system of work which had been implemented in 29 mines. We are consistently implementing all resolutions and demands formulated by mining workforces and, first of all, the agreement signed by the government commission in Jastrzebie.

Taking into consideration the implementation of this year's production tasks up to now, we assess that extraction in the current year will amount to about 193 million tons, that is, nearly 13 million tons short of provisions of the national socioeconomic plan and 8 million tons less than last year. In this situation, the implementation of the plan as far as the pit coal balance sheet is concerned is very tense indeed. Maximum supplies of coal to the population was adopted as a fundamental principle of the distribution of this seriously reduced quantity of coal. As a result of this decision, supplies of coal to the population will be increased this year by 1.8 million tons compared with the provisions of the national socioeconomic plan.

Despite the increase in coal supplies for the population in the current year by about 3 million tons compared with last year, that is by more than 10 percent, we are well aware that this amount will not completely satisfy the basic needs of the population in the towns and countryside.

A second important factor for establishing a balance are the supplies of coal to the power industry for the production of power and heating energy. Supplies of coal to the power industry will amount this year to 60 million tons, that is, 600,000 tons more than the plan and 4.8 million tons more than last year's supplies.

Taking into account the requests for supplies to domestic consumers, in consequence the level of our coal exports will amount this year to about 30 million tons, that is, nearly 13 million tons less than the decisions of the national plan. The extraction of lignite, copper ore, zinc and lead ores, and sulfur is also below this year's planned targets. Thus this year the extraction of these basic raw materials will total: lignite 37 million tons, copper ore 26.8 million tons, zinc and lead ores 6 million tons, sulfur 5.2 million tons.

The extraction of these basic mining products, although it does not fully safeguard the requirements of the national economy, is nevertheless in present circumstances the result of a serious effort of the wide masses of Polish miners. One must stress here that despite a number of difficulties the Polish mining industry has made, this year, a further essential contribution to the socioeconomic development of our country.

The whole nation knows the value and price of a miner's toil. On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of Mining and authorized by the ministries of metallurgy, the chemical industry, the power industry and atomic energy, the construction industry, and also of the Central Geological Office, I wish to convey most sincerely a miner's thanks to the workers of the coal and lignite industry, the mining machine and oil extraction industries, to the miners of copper ore, of zinc, lead, and iron ores, sulfur and salt, to quarry workers, and to drilling crews for this miner's toil.

Dear miners, as a result of the present situation, our actions will concentrate in the immediate future on the speediest possible normalization of the general socioeconomic situation in mines and enterprises, and on safeguarding indispensable conditions for attaining maximum coal extraction and the production of other goods in the coming year.

The normalization of the situation in our enterprises, and especially in the coal mines, chiefly depends on returning to regular work, reaching adequate productivity, calming the atmosphere, and establishing correct interhuman relations.

The preparations of the coal mining industry for next year's work must be regarded as exceptionally important. The program for establishing production tasks for individual mines is assuming primary importance.

This is a problem of capital importance, not only to mines but to the whole national economy, because there are considerable difficulties over our ability to cope with the demand of the national economy for coal. The imperative needs in this field amount to a minimum of about 185-190 million tons.

The difficulties in obtaining this great amount are linked mainly with the general introduction of the 5-day work week, and thus the reduction of the nominal working time of mines on weekdays by 45 days. Thus, we are now facing the fundamental task of intensifying production on working days.

From the analyses now in progress, it transpires that in hard coal mines we can achieve an increased production potential in the main extraction equipment and in processing plants through lengthening their working time during the 5 work days and through appropriate overhauls on Saturdays and Sundays.

The urgent and imperative task is to rapidly expand the exploitation front. Faced with the limited production possibilities of the mining machinery industry and the need to increase the production of spare parts, it is inevitable that we must increase the use of the machinery and equipment already in the mines.

In the mining machinery industry we are providing for a quantitative limit on the production of mechanized shorings, coal-face combines, conveyer belts and [word indistinct], with a simultaneous increase of nearly 100 percent in the production of spare parts and subassemblies, which will enable us to improve the exploitation of mining machinery already in the mines. It will also facilitate more efficient repairs.

In our production plan for 1981, we foresee a considerable increase in the production of equipment for the mechanization of secondary jobs below ground. In particular, we are making provisions for increased production of overhead railroads, of powerful hauling gear to be used for hauling shoring material and heavy machinery, pneumatic elevators, and the production of modern equipment for signalling, alarm systems and technological processes.

We must also adapt our plans in the field of the development of science and technology to produce the necessary technical and organizational conditions for developing mining to the maximum.

Mining science has always been linked with mining practices. We want to tighten these contacts further and we are expecting help through concrete solutions of the many complex problems facing Polish mining.

We are linking our plans and intentions closely with the demands of safety in the mines. In recent years, despite increased mining dangers, the hard coal mines have achieved good results in this sphere. But it must be stressed that where human life or health are concerned--no accident statistics can be satisfactory. We are providing considerable financial and material means for improving working conditions and safety.

Technical progress and more frequent use of mechanized shaft lining also serve the same purpose. To ensure safety for mining crews, was, is and will continue to be the main aim of our activity. In this field we have been concentrating our activity first of all on preventive measures, hence technical progress has been introduced to our mines and scientific and research work by the ministry.

The length of mechanized shaft linings grows from year to year, the number of methane detection plants, geophonic and carbon dioxide detection equipment is increasing. The system of seismological and [word indistinct] stations is being developed, methods for early detection of fire are being improved, research into the origin of underground explosions and outbursts is giving increasingly good results.

We are striving to bring about maximum safety conditions for miners. Despite all these efforts there still occur mining accidents which are difficult to forecast, and which are always painful. Thus, we must constantly increase the effectiveness of our actions for work safety. Here we are counting on considerable help from all of Polish science.

Concentrating attention on a very difficult and complex current situation, we must not lose sight of the basic problem of the national economy: Further development of the fuel and energy base. Where the main role will continue to be played by hard coal, the program is even more drastic because due to the current economic situation, we have been forced to make a considerable reduction in investments on the national scale. The reductions will also affect the hard coal industry. They will mainly apply to large investments of relatively small involvement. [sentence as heard] Naturally, it will influence the rate of extraction in years to follow. Thus we must strive to concentrate investment outlays in the development and modernization of mines in order to maintain and increase production capacity in next few years.

In view of the above, great importance should be attached to the entire aspect of investments linked with the social and living requirements of mining crews, particularly with housing construction. Housing construction is an important factor for stimulating efficient work, for ensuring proper level of employment, for further stabilizing crews, and for improving the living standards of their families.

It should be stated that despite the constantly growing number of apartments handed over to mining crews, the requirements in this field are still very great. As well as the production, technical, and organizational problems, we also must concentrate our attention on all problems connected with improving the efficiency of management, rational management according to production rules, and economical management of available resources.

We must state that in the current difficult situation of the country, the inability to achieve the previous rate of production, and the concentration of activity on the improvement of the economy must constitute the main aim of our activity.

It mainly concerns better and better utilization of mining machinery and installations, rational use of working time, economical management of raw materials and fuels, constant rationalization of employment, improvement of work and management organization, and rational management of the wages fund.

In view of the prospects for the energy situation in the country, it is particularly important to intensify complex actions toward systematic and effective saving of fuels and energy by all users. The results of the work of many thousands of miners will not fully satisfy the demand for coal in the country if it is not accompanied by efforts toward economical use of this basic energy material in Poland.

Esteemed guests, dear brothers, allow me, on this our day, to convey cordial thanks to the PZPR Central Committee and the government for full understanding of mining industry needs, and for their concern for miners and their families. I would also like to thank the great mass of the working people who make it possible for miners to perform their tasks. I cordially thank the railroad workers, whose work results this year have been exceptionally good and made it possible to transport, apart from the current output, a considerable quantity of coal from mine stock.

I am directing particular thanks to the units of the Polish Army. We often made use of their help, and we always meet with good will and understanding for our needs and difficulties.

We highly appreciate the help given us by the people of science, the health service, and all those who by their work contributed to the improvement of working and living conditions of mining crews and their families. I particularly cordially thank and greet on our day all those nearest to you--your wives, mothers, and all mining families, because with them you have shared your successes and hardships of the mining profession. In thanking you for this I would like to wish that in the traditional mining families peace, joy and satisfaction always remain.

Long live the mining profession! [applause]

REPORT ON EEC DECLARATION ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD041434 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] According to agency reports the EEC European Council has issued a declaration which defines the Nine's position on Poland. The Common Market countries, the declaration states, will, in their relations with Poland, be guided strictly by the principles contained in the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. They recall in this context that by signing the Final Act countries participating in the Helsinki conference undertook to respect each country's right to free choice and the formation of its own political, social, economic and cultural system; to refrain from any kind of direct or indirect intervention, either individually or collectively, in the internal or foreign affairs which are the national jurisdiction of another country-participant in the conference, regardless of the nature of mutual relations; and to recognize the right of every nation to free political, social, economic and cultural development without any external interference. At the same time the European Council has affirmed, according to their declaration, its member-countries' readiness to meet, as much as they can, the economic requests Poland has made to them.

LOT AIRCRAFT HIJACKED TO WEST BERLIN

LD041056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A Polish Airlines Lot aircraft was hijacked today. The aircraft was carrying 21 passengers and was on a routine flight from Zielona Gora to Warsaw. It landed at 0829 at the Tempelhof Airport in the U.S. sector of West Berlin. The hijackers, who threatened the crew with a hand grenade, has not been identified.

Eyewitness Account of Landing

LD041210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Zdzislaw (Radziecki) report from Berlin]

[Text] A hijacked Polish airlines Lot aircraft landed this morning in Tempelhof, West Berlin. An eyewitness of the landing said that the Polish aircraft attempted to land at the Tegel civil airport but was forced to land at the U.S. military airport by a military jet aircraft. The U.S. military authorities immediately started to question the crew and passengers. It is thought that the aircraft carried 21 passengers but their nationality has not been revealed. Details of the hijackers have not been given either.

Hijacker Requests Asylum

LD041044 Hamburg DPA in German 1013 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (DPA)--A Polish citizen hijacked an aircraft of the Polish airline Lot, which was on a domestic flight from Zielona Gora to Warsaw, to West Berlin and has asked for political asylum there. American sources say that the plane landed at 0835 at Tempelhof military airport in the American sector and had 20 passengers and a crew of 4 on board.

Nobody was injured in the hijacking. All passengers and crew left the plane, were checked by U.S. military police and taken away by bus. The hijacker is in custody and investigations will now be conducted by the Berlin police. The American authorities said that the plane with its crew and passengers will be allowed to return as soon as questioning has been completed.

So far there has been no confirmation of reports that the aircraft was buzzed over Tegel Airport by another plane and prevented from landing there.

Hijacker Reported Polish Citizen

LD041314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] It turns out that it was a Polish citizen who hijacked the Polish airliner which landed at 0835 at the Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin. His name was not been revealed. He demanded that the aircraft change course for West Berlin and warned the crew that should they refuse he would explode a grenade.

It now turns out that the grenade was, in fact, a plastic toy. The hijacker has been arrested by the U.S. military authorities and he has asked for political asylum.

The remaining 20 passengers and 4 crew members are being well looked after. As soon as the required formalities are completed they will return home in their aircraft.

COAL SHORTAGES REPORTED AT POWER STATIONS

LD020330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The 20th degree of energy supply was announced in our country yesterday. This was the highest degree on the scale of energy shortages. Yesterday, all the units were in operation at the Kozienice power station which has the highest capacity in the country. However, this power station has coal stocks for only 3 and 1/2 days. The Polaniec power station has coal stocks for 12 days, but there are problems with the unloading of coal there because of the frost. Also, the Stalowa Wola power station has coal stocks which are barely sufficient.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1415 GMT on 3 December carries a report on coal shortages adding that:

["PAP reports that the Kozienice power station, one of the biggest in the country, had enough fuel left today for only 2 and 1/2 days. At the Polaniec power station there is enough coal for only 15 days."]

PINKOWSKI RECEIVES AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

LD041122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Premier Jozef Pinkowski today received a delegation from the central union of agricultural circles to discuss the present problems of rural areas and agriculture, with special emphasis on rural self-government.

PART TWO OF WALESA INTERVIEW ON SOLIDARITY PROBLEMS

LD031353 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 3 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Part II of Francois Corre interview with Polish Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa in Gdansk: "Walesa: You in the West Have Grown Soft With Wealth"--date not given]

[Text] Francois Corre: When you think about the future how do you see Poland in 5 or 10 years' time? How would you like it to be? What kind of regime would you like it to have?

Lech Walesa: I know that Poland will be socialist. We were born into socialism and I do not think that socialism is bad. Of course there are aspects in Polish society which must be remedied and improved, but above all we must not go back on socialism.

Even what the last team did was not all bad. Of course, when I talk I stress above all what is wrong in Poland because that is my job as a trade unionist. I always draw attention to what is bad. But when I criticize the Polish regime I am not criticizing socialism.

Francois Corre: And yet the socialist countries in general do not seem to be doing very well in the world....

Lech Walesa: There are people who have constructed edifices and have said that they are socialist edifices. However, if these edifices are of poor quality, nobody has the right to describe them as socialist. We in Solidarity are closer to socialism than those people. Constructing a defective edifice is really antisocialist.

Francois Corre: What model of society do you dream about for Poland?

Lech Walesa: We do not know yet. We will discover this model gradually, step by step. Day after day, month after month we will create our own system and perfect it.

There is no point dreaming about a readymade, finished system, a turnkey system. Moreover it is perhaps not always the designing of a system which is most important. Sometimes the most important thing is implementing that system. You can have the most marvelous plans and yet end up with a disaster if you implement them badly. We will always pay close attention to practical, daily implementation....

Polish Model

Francois Corre: Some Solidarity members seems to want a system similar to the Yugoslav system.

Lech Walesa: There is one thing I can state categorically: Our system will be a Polish system. Our model will be a Polish model.

Francois Corre: What will this Polish model be like?

Lech Walesa: At present I cannot tell you much more about it because we do not know any more about it. It is too early. We have not had time to think about that. We have to settle so many immediate objectives that we have not thought about long-term objectives, but there are people in the trade union who are beginning to work on these problems.

Come back and see us in a few months' time and we will probably be able to answer your questions. In any case I will repeat that you can be sure of one thing: Our system will be socialist.

Francois Corre: Aren't you tempted at all by the model of the Western democracies? What do you think of France, for instance?

Lech Walesa: I do not know France or any of the Western democracies. I have never been there and so I am not in any position to know whether democracy really exists there, whether there is real social justice there.

Nonetheless I am sure of one thing: You in the West are too rich. Your life is too nice, too easy. You have become so used to wealth that you have grown soft. You are incapable of the slightest sacrifice. You have been so corrupted by ease that you could not give up just one of your privileges even if it were to lead you to something greater.

Provocation

Francois Corre: Do you mean we have lost our feelings for spiritual matters?

Lech Walesa: I will give you an example. With your wealth and your economic power you could help the Third World. It is an urgent, essential and priority task to help the Third World overcome its poverty. However, you are not helping the Third World. You barely pretend to do so. Moreover, I don't believe anybody is taken in by that. One day we here in Poland will be rich and we will help the Third World. You will then regret not having done so earlier. And it will be too late for you.

I could talk about several other things which shock me in what I believe I know about France and the West European countries, but I would prefer to talk about them when I have been to France, when I know the country and when I have had long talks with French workers and trade unionists.

In any case the problem of wealth and its dangers interests me. I have ideas about that. When I have a few days' leave I will write an article on this subject and you can publish it in FRANCE-SOIR if you wish.

It is important to understand that you should not work simply to amass money. You also need an ideology, an ideal. That is very important. Without an ideal there is no point to wealth.

Francois Corre: Ideology is necessary of course, but money is also necessary and Poland certainly needs money now. It has asked for new credit from the West, notably from France. Do you think it is a good thing for us to give the Polish Government the loans it wants?

Lech Walesa: I do not have any opinion on this problem; I have no idea whether these loans are a good thing or a bad thing and I will tell you why: We do not know how that money will be used. At present Solidarity does not have any means of monitoring the use of the billions which will be loaned to us. There are good and bad ways of using the money. I do not know what will be done with it. So how could I answer your question?

In a little while, when Solidarity is better organized, more powerful, we will be able to monitor the use made of the money spent in Poland. What that time comes I can assure you that it will be useful and good to lend our country money because that money will be well managed and used properly to serve the Polish people.

I can say no more on this subject.

Francois Corre: We were talking about ideals and ideology.... You are a Catholic and you do not hide the fact, to say the least. You always wear on your lapel a badge representing the Black Madonna of Czestochowa and you have a big picture of John Paul II on your wall; you signed the Gdansk agreements with a pen given you by the pope and you are going to see him in Rome at Christmas. Don't you think you are going a bit too far?

Is this not a kind of provocation on your part?

Lech Walesa: My faith is very precious to me. It has helped me through very difficult times and is helping me even more in the present period of my life. My faith is as necessary to me as bread and water.

So, you would like me to hide my faith? You say I show it too much? I do not see what the problem is. I am not forcing anybody to imitate me. If my faith bothers some people then they need not associate with me. If the display of my faith irritates some people then they need not look. My faith is no concern of theirs. My faith is my affair.

I have believed all my life. I am not going to change now when I need to believe more than ever before.

Constant Demands

Francois Corre: Don't you think that just from the tactical viewpoint you would frighten your enemies less if you were a little more discreet in that respect?

Lech Walesa: I don't know what enemies you mean. I repeat that this is a strictly private matter and does not concern anybody.

Francois Corre: The Polish economy has not been very brilliant for several decades but it is now passing through a particularly disastrous period. There are shortages of meat, sugar, butter, good-quality flour and some basic medicines. It was this shortage which sparked off the workers movements which are shaking Poland. It is this shortage which was behind this year's strikes. These strikes have themselves helped to damage the economy. What does Solidarity intend to do to put this economy back on its feet?

Lech Walesa: That is not our problem. Improving efficiency and production and balancing the economy are management problems; that is the government's job. We are only trade unionists. Of course, Poland's economy concerns us because we are Poles. However, we are not politicians. Our mission is to make demands for the workers, to constantly make demands. That is all we can do and I believe that we don't do it badly. If I go to France some day I will discuss our experience with the French workers. I will explain that the workers can be very powerful. The French workers could govern France like the Polish workers in Poland.

Francois Corre: You say that you are not concerned with politics, but when the free trade unions demand the release of people who have been arrested, is that not politics?

Lech Walesa: In this particular case I think the workers were mainly demanding that the government respect the Gdansk agreements; that is all.

Gdansk Memorial

Francois Corre: Is the government respecting the Gdansk agreements?

Lech Walesa: As I have already said, not all the promises have been kept in the wage demands sphere. The government is still sometimes negotiating with the old trade unions which no longer really represent anything at all.

Francois Corre: Do you have normal access to your members' trade union subscriptions?

Lech Walesa: A committee has been set up in each enterprise to divide the money between the old trade unions and the free trade unions.

However, the government is certainly constantly putting obstacles in our way. Our means are clearly inadequate. We need a great deal of money here in Gdansk in particular to erect the memorial to those killed in the 1970 events.

Francois Corre: Does demanding a memorial to the workers killed by the Polish Army not constitute another provocation?

Lech Walesa: The whole people are behind Solidarity: workers, engineers, peasants. The whole Polish people want this memorial. The people who died in 1970, their wives, children and brothers have a right to this memorial. The people who died were innocent, were they not? I cannot see any provocation in this.

"Smash Solidarity"

Francois Corre: Is your freedom of speech respected? According to the agreements, for instance, Solidarity has the right to publish the articles it wishes once a week in the Gdansk newspaper DZIENNIK BALTYCKI. Is that right being respected?

Lech Walesa: Yes, that is working.

Francois Corre: I have been assured that this is not the case. I was told that four out of every five articles submitted by Solidarity are being systematically rejected.

Lech Walesa: If there were any problems I would know about it.

Francois Corre: I really was told that the free trade unions frequently had difficulty in having their articles published.

Lech Walesa: I have not heard any reports of anybody causing problems for us in that sphere.

Francois Corre: But you are having problems in other spheres. You succeeded in obtaining a circular from Poland's general prosecutor addressed to other [presumably, local] prosecutors. What did that letter contain?

Lech Walesa: The general prosecutor described the methods which should be used to destroy us. He explained what should be done to smash us, what charges should be leveled against us, where, when and how. It was a veritable collection of ways of destroying Solidarity. The general prosecutor made provision for action to be taken against us in Gdansk, Warsaw and Lublin. He recommended that people be arrested.

However, the fact that we know about this document and have published it has rebounded against the man who wrote it. The general prosecutor looks a fool now.

The "Executioner"

Francois Corre: The Communist Party has provoked Solidarity: Stanislaw Lociolek, who was responsible for the December 1970 massacres--the "Gdansk executioner"--has been appointed first secretary of the Warsaw Party [Committee]. What do you think of that?

Lech Walesa: We are not sure that Kociolek was really responsible for what happened in 1970. We cannot accuse him of it officially. The Bible says: "Judge not lest ye be judged." If we ever have proof then we will accuse Kociolek.

However, all the government's actions must not be seen as provocations.

One thing is certain: Poland is on the path of reform and this movement cannot be resisted because the entire Polish people support solidarity. That is what you must say to the French people because that is the truth.

You must also stress in your article that we have no political interest or motivation. All we want to do is to help people, individuals and groups. All our action is directed toward that one goal.

We do not want to govern. We do not want to punish anybody. We simply want to reach a natural accord.

However, we are not afraid of anything or anybody and nothing will make us back down. You must say that, too.

FURTHER UNION ACCORDS WITH GOVERNMENT REPORTED

Szczecin Printers

LD011114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] An agreement between the Ministry of Culture and Art and the Provisional National Coordinating Commission of printing workers of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity concerning the implementation of the tasks and postulates put forward by printing workers and presented by the NSZZ Solidarity has been signed in Szczecin.

The agreement effects a whole number of problems connected with the structure, production base and organizational issues of the printing industry as well as issues connected with the new general work contract for the printing industry.

Communications Workers

AU030858 [Editorial Report] Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish on 26 November on pages 6 and 7 carries the 2,600-word 17 November "agreement between the Main Administration of the Communications Employees Trade Union and the minister of communications on how the proposals and postulates of the employee workforces of the Communications Ministry should be implemented" and 4,400-word agreement between "the minister of communications and the strike committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Communications Employees."

The first agreement deals with proposed improvements in wages through increases, promotion, regrouping and bonuses; a 5-day week; service clothing; appointments; modifications of legal rights and duties; changes in the administration of the social, housing and bonus funds; social welfare facilities; and improvements in the infrastructure of communications.

The second agreement deals with wage improvements, severance pay and bonuses; employees' rights and privileges; issues of social and health welfare; the administration of materials, investments and repairs; work organization, a simplified management system, and increased economic independence of the regional and voivodship communications offices; the development of technical resources of the Ministry of Communications; the status of communications employees consistent with their importance to the country; and the need to make the social assistance fund subordinate to the Ministry of Communications and not to trade unions.

Bill on Seagoing Workers

LD011638 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Unnumbered "communique"]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec (PAP)--A conference has been held at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy with the participation of representatives of the Factory Workers Committee (OKP) of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity concerning the bill on work aboard Polish seagoing vessels. The Solidarity representatives, together with other participants in the conference, commented on a number of subjects, including the employment of a reserve employee exclusively on vessels, the extension of insurance to include the risk of losing the capability to work at one's profession, the introduction of a recreational holiday of 30 working days, the introduction of additional leave of 3 days for 7 days' enlistment in place of the institution of days off. [as received] A new bill and further comments from interested parties are awaited.

41 New Unions Sanctioned

LD022218 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (PAP)--So far, 41 newly set up trade unions have been operating in Poland, having obtained legal status. The Warsaw Voivodship Court today registered the Independent and Self-Governing Union of the Pulp and Paper Industry Workers headquartered in Wloclawek and the Independent and Self-Governing Union of Employees of the Centrum Department Store Complex with a seat in Warsaw. Both unions are nationwide organizations.

So far, 85 organizations have applied to the voivodship court for registration. They include 12 branch unions that withdrew from the Association of Trade Unions and the Central Council of Trade Unions.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS CALL FOR MEETING WITH SOLIDARITY

LD020214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Coordinating Commission of the Industrial Trade Unions yesterday sent, on behalf of the members of the trade unions cooperating in the commission, an open letter to Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity in Gdansk.

The authors of the letter state that the division of the Polish trade union movement has become a fact and urge the Solidarity National Coordinating Commission to halt activities aimed against the industrial branch trade union movement by certain Solidarity activists.

The letter adds: The interests of the working people whom we represent are common and indivisible. Thus, our cooperation based on equal rights is vital. The model of unity up to now has not correctly expressed or represented workers' interests. Despite negative experience we will categorically oppose attempts aimed at usurping a monopoly position in the trade union movement by any organization.

Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Coordinating Commission of the Industrial Trade Unions, who signed the letter, makes a proposal to Lech Walesa on holding a meeting between the representatives of the Solidarity National Coordinating Commission and the Coordinating Commission of the Industrial Trade Unions in order to examine the most important matters which require the coordination of their stances toward the government.

SOLIDARITY CONGRESS STUDIES ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES

LD011714 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1550 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] In Gniezno a congress of representatives of Solidarity factory founding committees from Wielkopolska has taken place. It dealt with two important problems concerning the union now being organized.

In the first place those present discussed the future territorial division of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. Opinions were divided. About half the delegates were prepared to accept a division into as many units as there are voivodships, while the other half advocated the introduction of new, strong regions with strongly industrialized centers such as Gdansk, Szczecin, Wroclaw, Krakow or Poznan leading them.

The final division at the present stage of organizations will be decided on Wednesday by the Solidarity National Coordinating Commission.

Another important problem was the debate on the branch commissions which have been emerging in the course of the past few weeks. They have frequently instigated strikes in a manner not coordinated with the union. This type of activity is detrimental to the new union movement and it plays into the hands of conservative and opportunist forces. The meeting suggested the setting up of vocational sections only.

STUDENT ORGANIZATION PREPARING FOR COMING CONGRESS

LD022352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Central Board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] met at a plenary session in Warsaw today. Preparations for the third congress of the union were discussed. The congress will take place from 11 to 13 December. Draft amendments to the union's statute were discussed in which the SZSP is described as an independent, political organization of students, open to persons of various outlooks. By accepting the draft regulation of the minister of science, higher schools and technology concerning student organizations, the plenum left final decisions to the Secretariat of the Central Board.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION EXAMINES NOVEMBER 1830 UPRISING

LD301557 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] "The November uprising [Polish uprising against Russia in 1830]--conditioning, balance, comparisons": This is the main topic of a scientific session taking place in the old orangery in Lazienki Park in Warsaw. In the papers there is a presentation of problems concerning the significance of the November uprising for the development of the concepts of roads to an independent Poland in Polish political thought in the 19th Century and at the beginning of the 20th Century. The attitude of Marx and Engels to Polish affairs is also being presented.

CULTURAL POLICY SESSION HELD IN KRAKOW 23 NOV

AU011243 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Nov 80 p 5

[PAP report: "Session in Krakow Stary Theater"]

[Text] On 23 November a session was held in the Stary Theater in Krakow "in favor of protecting language, culture and education." The purpose of the lively discussions, which were conducted for several hours by some 200 representatives of Krakow's creative community and cultural workers--members of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity--as well as representatives of the coastal region's creative communities and invited guests, was attempts to rapidly create an integrated action program for all the communities responsible for society's spiritual life.

During the session people spoke a great deal of the results of erroneous cultural policy, citing as examples the general crisis of libraries, limited accessibility to valuable published works and the impoverishment of the young generation's spiritual life due to--as was stressed--bad school curricula. The session leveled sharp criticism at the standards of the Polish language used by mass media. It demanded that a special commission be set up to examine cultural periodicals and to thoroughly review the standards of radio and TV programs for children and young people.

DISCONTINUANCE OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM ANNOUNCED

LD292015 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (PAP)--Speaking on television, Education Minister Krzysztof Kruszewski announced the decision to discontinue implementation of structural reform. This means that there will be no 10-year education. Eight-year schooling remains the basic education. The curricula of all types of schools will be improved. We became convinced of the need for this decision long ago; arguments are now superfluous.

A second, and no less important, question is connected with the position of rural schools. In view of the real conditions of many composite schools, the minister noted the need to have elementary schools closer to the pupils' homes.

In view of these questions, the problem of making Saturday a school holiday is regarded as of secondary importance. It is envisaged that all Saturdays will be holidays, if it is decided to introduce free Saturdays throughout the national economy in 1981. In any case, one must agree with the arguments in favor of the 1980-81 school year ending in an unaltered working rhythm, that is until the holidays pupils will do without free Saturdays.

PZPR PURGES PEOPLE VIOLATING STATUTORY NORMS

LD261546 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov (PAP)--The party has been consistently purging its ranks from people violating its statutory norms, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

The number of issues examined by the commission of party control has been considerably growing in the past few months, especially after the 6th PUWP CC plenary meeting. This is one of the important trends of renewal in the party, one of the signs of implementing the resolutions of the 6th plenum.

The Central Commission of Party Control and its voivodship units have been receiving reports on abuses, bribery, making use of posts in the party and administration for personal interests and similar cases of violating ethical and moral norms. For these reasons, the central and the voivodship commissions of party control have removed 67 persons from the party, and disciplined 79 people since the 6th PUWP plenary meetings. The purged persons included 51 directors and managers of various institutions. This is only a part of the process now taking place in the party. In the third quarter of this year, party organizations expelled 902 persons from their ranks, the paper said.

Jerzy Olszewski, the former minister of foreign trade and shipping, was expelled from the PUWP recently. The Central Commission of Party Control found him guilty of making economic decisions connected with deals contracted by the Intraco Polish foreign trade enterprise in an irresponsible and arbitrary manner, of not supervising the realization of agreements signed to this effect, which brought considerable losses to the national economy.

Apart from not ensuring supervision, Jerzy Olszewski hampered control of the proper preparation and implementation of contracts and full guarantees of the interests of the Polish side by creating faits accomplis. He was also found guilty of favouring Kazimierz Tyranski, former head of the Minex foreign trade enterprise, whom he had equipped with excessively broad powers.

The central and the voivodship commissions of party control also examine cases of undermining the ideological and organizational unity of the party by its members. Eight persons have been expelled from the party for this since the 6th PUWP CC plenary meeting.

The voivodship commission of party control in Torun expelled Zbigniew Iwanow from the party. He was first secretary of the PUWP Works Committee at the Towimor ship equipment factory of Torun. He undermined the ideological and organizational unity of the party in his public statements and activity. He criticized democratic centralism, treating the party statute in a selective way. He questioned the Marxist philosophy of life, negated the leading role of the party, and manipulated the moods of party members and non-party people by using information in a false and tendentious manner, thus violating the party norms, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

PARTY MEMBERS INTERVIEWED ON RETURNING CARDS

LD011338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Dispatch from Katowice by Adam Molenda]

[Excerpts] [Molenda] I am talking to members of the party organization in the non-ferrous metal works in Szopienice in Katowice. Have there been any recent cases of party members returning their party cards?

[First party member] Yes. We have noted several cases of this; they somehow felt morally injured, and those comrades returned their party cards to us without giving any specific justification for their standpoint. That is up to them; nobody can be kept in the party by force. We believe that being in the party is an honor for the member.

[Second party member] Those comrades who returned their cards probably did not think their action through; they only gave in to emotional impulses here.

[Molenda] So, in the new situation, what should the attitude of the party member be?

[First party member] It should be more principled. The problems presented should be definitively solved; there should be no matters left unsettled.

SZCZECIN WORKERS PASS RESOLUTION ON CONGRESS TOPICS

LD011514 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Szczecin, 1 Dec (PAP)--A plenary session of the plant committee of the PZPR was held at the Polish steamship company [PZM] in Szczecin on Friday at which a resolution was passed demanding that a full assessment of the sources and causes of the crisis and the party action program be the topic of deliberations at the ninth extraordinary congress of the PZPR, preceded by an open discussion in the whole party, as a result of which, apart from outlining ways of improvement, there will also be an apportioning of the personal responsibility of members of the central party and government authorities for getting the country into a state of profound politicoeconomic crisis.

It is vitally necessary to urgently convene the ninth party congress on the basis of the modified electoral regulations. The PZPR plant committee in the PZM confirms the need to introduce safeguards and guarantees making the repetition of a similar crisis situation impossible in the future. In this connection, it is important to introduce changes into the PZPR statute, containing, among other things, the limitation to two terms of office the holding of elected posts in the party at all organizational levels and the liquidation of the possibility of simultaneous occupation of party functions and management posts in the state administration, the economic administration or in trade unions.

The PZPR statute should also precisely regulate the powers of the Central Committee Politburo, Secretariat and the party's Central Auditing Commission, stressing their strict subordination to the Central Committee. The PZPR statute should also contain a statement putting all party echelons under the obligation to give an answer in a definite period of time to questions and proposals sent to them by lower-ranking party organizations. The PZPR Central Committee should also be obliged to inform party members periodically about the PZPR budget and its allocation.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES' PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

LD282130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The most important tasks of agricultural cooperatives were discussed in Warsaw today at the Samopomoc Chlopska national conference of chairmen of voivodship agricultural cooperative unions. It was stated that thanks to a fairly good execution of the plan for the first half of the year, the tasks for the whole year of this cooperative movement should be implemented, among others in the sphere of retail sales and catering, and industrial production. The procurement of fruit, market garden vegetables, potatoes and cereals are considerably below expectations.

The dairy industry has been experiencing great troubles recently as well, in part as a result of increased market demands. This complicated and difficult situation must have an influence on the predicted directions of activity for next year. Therefore, the aim is that 1981 begin the changes, which are to increase considerably the help of the entire economy to the farming industry, and thus create conditions for an increase in agricultural production and an improvement in food supplies. This will be directly dependent on an extension of supplies of industrial means of production for agriculture. To alleviate the disproportions between supply and demand for basic commodities, the cooperative movement's own plants will be more effectively used, among others mills and bakeries.

REPORTAGE ON VOIVODSHIP LEADERS, CONFERENCE

Tarnobrzeg Voivodship Chairman

LD301942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] A session of the voivodship people's council devoted to the socioeconomic situation in farming was held in Tarnobrzeg. Referring to events taking place in the country and in the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, the speakers pointed among other things to shortcomings which have brought about a situation where, of 41 industrial enterprises, 16 have failed to implement the planned targets during the 10 months of the current year. The session also discussed how to halt the decline in agricultural production evident in the past few years.

During the session the first secretary of the party voivodship committee, Tadeusz Haladaj, resigned from the post of chairman of the voivodship people's council.

Adam Przybylski, current deputy chairman of the council, an activist of many years standing in this region, chairman of the Democratic Party voivodship committee, director of the Polish National Bank in Tarnobrzeg, was elected the new chairman.

ZSL Conferences End

LD011646 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] [No dateline received] The voivodship conferences of United Peasant Party (ZSL) delegates have ended. The party's eighth congress has been scheduled for 13 December. Voivodship authorities and congress delegates have been chosen.

It was pointed out that there is a vital need to improve the supply to farms of industrial means of production and for their just division among individual sectors of the farming industry. During the deliberations, the vital need was indicated to reactivate the rural self-government and to give it an appropriate standing.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER

AU032049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, December 3, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Abdurahman Jama Barre, minister of foreign affairs of the Somali Democratic Republic, who paid an official visit of friendship to Romania.

In the attendance was Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks highlighted were the relations between Romania and Somalia as well as the favorable premises of expanding those relations on the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural planes as well as in other fields. It was considered that the sustained promotion of bilateral collaboration corresponded to the interests and progress of the two countries and peoples, served the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations.

Also approached were some current questions of the international life. It was stressed that under the current, highly complicated international circumstances, firmer actions should be undertaken for preventing further heightening of tension, for putting an end to the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, for solving them by political means, by negotiations, that everything possible should be done for a policy of detente in the whole world, for peace and respect for all peoples' independence.

At the same time, highlighted was the attention Romania and Somalia attach to the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order.

The interview--which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere--occasioned an exchange of salutes between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre.

Talks End

AU031445 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Official talks ended in Bucharest today between Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre. The talks highlighted possibilities for expanding Romanian-Somali relations, and the desire to intensify political, economic, cultural, scientific and cooperation in other areas, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, and of international progress and cooperation. The two ministers also exchanged views on certain current aspects of international life.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GUINEAN AGRICULTURAL MINISTER

AU032052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 3, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Alafe Kourouma, minister of agriculture, water and forests of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, now visiting Romania.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship on behalf of Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Nicolae Ceausescu requested that Ahmed Sekou Toure be conveyed a friendly message and best wishes.

During the interview, the fact was underlined with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea had witnessed, over the last few years, an ascending and productive evolution following the translation into fact of the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Guinean top-level meetings and talks.

At the same time, the joint wish was expressed to steadily expand and strengthen the relations of close friendship and cooperation for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of peace and understanding among nations. In this framework, mutual interest was shown in the development of cooperation in various economic sectors, especially in agriculture.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH BRITISH PUBLISHER 3 DEC

AU031453 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Robert (Maxwell), director of Pergamon Press Publishing House of Great Britain, who is visiting our country.

Expressing thanks for being received and for the possibility given him to visit Romania and to see our people's achievements, the guest highly praised the work of the Romanian head of state--one of the prominent personalities of contemporary political life--devoted to the Romanian people's progress, and to the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among all the nations. He emphasized that, in view of British public's interest in Romania and its noteworthy achievements in the most diverse areas of activity, Pergamon Press plans to bring out works designed to facilitate understanding of the realities prevailing in Romania, and of President Nicolae Ceausescu's life and work.

At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides discussed various current international political issues.

BOBU HOLDS TRADE UNION TALKS WITH PRC OFFICIAL

AU032120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 3, Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, met with Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, who, at head of a Chinese T.U. delegation, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the GTUCR Central Council.

During the talks, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, mutual information was exchanged on the concerns of the two countries' trade unions. Approached were also questions related to the many-sided development, of the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the trade unions of the two countries, as well as aspects of the international trade union movement.

DUMA MEETS WITH IRAQI BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION

AU032118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the National Progressive and Nationalist Front of Iraq, led by Hikmat Ibrahim al-Azzawi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, member of the Supreme Committee of the National Progressive and Nationalist Front of Iraq, pays a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF].

On Wednesday, the delegation was received by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, secretary of the SDUF National Council.

RCP'S VOICU MEETS OFFICIALS IN SWITZERLAND

AU032047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Geneva, 3 Dec (AGERPRES)--Stefan Voicu, member of the Central Committee of the RCP, RCP representative to the congress of the Parti Socialiste Suisse, called on Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party, with whom he had a talk.

Armand Magnin conveyed a warm salute to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

During his stay in Geneva, the RCP representative was also received by Georges-Andre Chevallaz, president of the Swiss Confederation.

SECOND ROUND OF PAY RAISES EFFECTIVE 1 DECEMBER

AU281953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Nov (AGERPRES)--Starting December 1, another 2.8 million working people in Romania will benefit from the second remuneration rise. The workers in the woodworking industry (remuneration rise established--14.2 percent), transports (13.5 percent), the personnel in community services and other non-producing activities (13.2 percent), in the fields of good circulation (11.7 percent), health protection, social insurance and physical culture (11.6 percent), education, culture and arts (11.1 percent), financial institutions (10.7 percent), administration, unions and associations, in other branches of industry, as well as in industrial and service units handicraft cooperatives, sectors of the national economy and religious denominations (11.2 percent) will benefit from the new remuneration increases.

Thus, the action of increasing remunerations, under the 1976-1980 five-year plan concludes, from which 7.3 million working people benefited, that is the total number of working personnel in Romania. This action was grounded on the development of national economy, on the high rates of the rise in the standard of living.

An article on this topic in SCINTEIA of November 28 points to the "exemplary punctuality and consistency" of the application of the programme of raising the standard of living and reads among other things: It was not easy to score such an achievement. The whole process of raising the standard of living, the observance of the established dates and quantum of the programme adopted by the RCP leadership (in 1974), without any delay, occurred in conditions of steadily deteriorating economic situation. Under such unfavourable circumstances of unexpected, floating in prices, deliveries, and all kinds of economic transactions. The Romanian society shows its great availabilities and resources, through the way in which it unabatedly implemented the programme of raising remunerations included. This fact demonstrates that our socialist economy follows a sound road, is strong and develops according to a scientific and realistic estimation of the forces it has, is capable to mobilize and capitalize all energies, can develop at the highest rates known on an international plane.

SCINTEIA highlights that the characteristic feature of the programme of raising remunerations is its concordance with the principles of ethics, especially by maintaining a proper balance between the high and low incomes, by more rapidly raising the latter and by being applied, with priority, in branches and professions that lagged in the past, in point of remuneration level, and points to the incentive character of the measures stipulated in this programme.

The Bucharest newspaper also mentions that the implementation of the future stages in this domain, as they are stipulated in the RCP programme, is only possible through the work of all the citizens of this country. The rises provided for are to be achieved only in conditions of a more marked growth of labour productivity, more economical administration of the national wealth, reduction of the consumption of raw materials, energy and fuels, diminution of material expenditures in general.

ZLATANOVIC VIEWS POLISH PARTY'S PLENUM DECISIONS

AU032046 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Dec 80

[TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic report from Warsaw]

[Text] With the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum, a period has ended and the line for political solution of the crisis has been confirmed, a line of partnership with all progressive forces of the society, a line of democratization of the socioeconomic and political relations in the further building of socialism.

The seventh plenum decided to convene the ninth extraordinary party congress. With a platform which was now confirmed--the substance of this platform is the socialist character of the society's renewal--the party is entering a new stage. Preparations for the extraordinary congress have begun. In accordance with the newly-arisen situation in the country, it was indispensable to convene the congress so that the party, following broad preparations, could adopt a new program.

For this reason it was also necessary to establish the personal responsibility of men who led the party primarily and the government in the period in which, as is explained here in Warsaw, social contradictions were manifested as a consequence of their mistakes. These contradictions provoked the crisis in the country. The Central Committee established that Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz were responsible for this.

After the present seventh plenum, only four members have remained in the Politburo that was composed at the party congress in February this year. The composition of the Central Committee has also been changed. Significant changes have occurred in the government and in the party leaderships on the voivodship level. However, great changes have also occurred during the last 3 months in the grassroots of the Polish socialist society. The trade union movement has experienced its renaissance. The workers class has formed its new trade unions. The party has recognized them. The new Solidarity trade unions have already gathered the vast majority of the workers class and young people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF HUNGARY'S PUJAMeeting With Djuranovic

LD031932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja for a friendly and cordial talk on matters of interest concerning further promotion of relations and all-round cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries. It was noted with satisfaction that the very good and friendly relations and cooperation were developing favorably to mutual benefit and that as yet untapped opportunities exist for their expansion, especially in the field of economic relations.

Within the context of the exchange of views on topical international questions, the world economic situation and its impact on the development programs of some countries was discussed in a fairly detailed way.

Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Milan Veres, SFRY ambassador to Hungary and Jozsef Halasz, Hungarian ambassador to SFRY, took part in the talks.

Meeting With Stambolic

LD031936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG)--In the Palace of the Federation today Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, received Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja who is on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

During a cordial and friendly conversation emphasis was placed on the importance which the two countries attach to the continuation and further promotion of good-neighborly relations on the well-known principles on which they had been built so far. It was noted with pleasure that constant progress is being maintained in many areas of bilateral relations and that a high degree of mutually useful cooperation has already been attained. Also the interest and the readiness of both countries were expressed to continue along this road.

Views were also exchanged on topical questions of international relations, especially the development of the situation in Europe. Both sides expressed interest in relaxation of tension and preservation of peace in the world, and in promotion of cooperation in Europe which the two countries are actively advocating with their activity on the international plane.

The meeting was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Jozsef Halasz; and Yugoslav ambassador to Hungary, Milan Veres.

Departure From Belgrade

LD031740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG)--Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, left Belgrade today following a 2-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. He was seen off at Belgrade airport by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, together with associates.

Minister Frigyes Puja was also seen off by Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milan Veres, SFRY ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic; Trajko Trajkovski, head of section at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ranko Vilus, head of protocol at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Vladimir Stanimirovic, head of the group for neighboring countries in the administration of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Jozsef Halasz, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Yugoslavia, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

MIJATOVIC GREETES LLESHI ON ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD290020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov (TANJUG)--On the occasion of Albania's national day, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf, a telegram with cordial congratulations to Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The telegram stresses among other things conviction of the need for the further successful development of good-neighborly relations and mutually useful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania.

MIJATOVIC GREETES SOUPHANOUVONG ON LAO NATIONAL DAY

LD301944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Nov (TANJUG)--On behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and in his own name, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic has sent to Democratic People's Republic of Laos President Souphanouvong a telegram of felicitations on the occasion of the Laotian national holiday.

The telegramme states the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the two non-aligned countries will continue to develop.

LCY BASIC ORGANIZATION ELECTION RESULTS REVIEWED

LD040036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The elections held in the basic organizations from June 1979 to March 1980 showed beyond any doubt that visible progress has been achieved in the form and content of work and the method of realizing the role of the basic organization of the League of Communists. They also showed that the number of members taking part in discussions is continually increasing and that the level of organization and ideopolitical, action and cadre capability are being improved. This was stressed today at a session held by the Commission for the Development of the LCY and Personnel Policy of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Branko Mikulic.

According to an analysis of the elections carried out in the basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists which was discussed at today's session, 297,224 members were elected, together with the secretaries, to the secretariats in 58,231 basic organizations of the League of Communists. This number is, in fact, even higher because the elections in the LCY organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army were completed only a short time ago. As for the number of members of municipal conferences, it has been considerably reduced and ranges from 36 to 65 and that of the members of their committees from 9 to 17.

During a period of 2 years a large number of new basic organizations of the League of Communists, it was stated, were set up in the basic organizations of associated labor and in local communities in the countryside. The membership of the League of Communists also increased during the past 2 years, by 329,326. Among them, young people under 27 years of age account for more than 72 percent [of the new members].

The success of the ideopolitical action during the elections is also proven, it was stated, by the results achieved in the field of cadre consolidation and the renewal of the structure of the newly-elected secretaries and members of the secretariats in basic organizations of the League of Communists, and of members of the organs of municipal organizations of the League of Communists. A total of 58,211 members were elected to the office of secretary, 65.5 percent of them for the first time, while 64.9 percent of the members of the secretariats were elected to that office for the first time.

Apart from the positive assessments of the work of the majority of basic organizations of the League of Communists the view was also expressed that many of the basic organizations were not yet independent enough in their activity. It was also said that a formalist approach to work is still considerably in evidence in their work and that they are not yet devoting themselves to real questions and themes. Some of them look for the causes of their own shortcomings outside their own ranks and expect others to solve their problems. It was said that organizations of this kind do not represent an impetus factor in the initiating, channeling and settling unsolved questions in the environments in which they are active.

In the analysis, just as in the discussion, it is stressed that the organizations of associated labor have not yet worked out their development programs in a proper manner on the basis of income relations and common interests, that the organizations and communists have not struggled resolutely enough in all the environments to overcome the phenomena of isolation within the frameworks of the working or composite organization of associated labor and of the narrower and broader sociopolitical community. It was likewise noted that income-based relations have not yet been established to a sufficient level between producers and trade, that the principles of the free exchange of labor between material production and social activities are not being realized.

DJURANOVIC SPEAKS AT NEW AUTO ASSEMBLY PLANT

LD282330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Kragujevac, 28 Nov (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today at a celebration at the Crvena Zastava plant put into operation the newly built production shops for the production of the new Jugo-45 passenger car. The celebration in connection with the beginning of the serial production of the new car, a product of Yugoslav designers and producers, was also attended by Dusan Ckrebic, Ivan Stamedic, Branislav Ikonik, several republican officials as well as representatives of the Sumadija-Pomaravlue region of Kragujevac municipality and of a large number of organizations of associated labor from Yugoslavia.

At the car plant assembly hall the guests were welcomed by several thousand Crvena Zastava workers. Dr Milenko Bojanic, general director of the plant, welcomed the guests on behalf of the collective. He stressed that the Crvena Zastava workers, in cooperation with many collectives in the country, have fulfilled their promise made to Comrade Tito on 2 October 1978 on the occasion of the President's visit to this collective that they would start the production of the Jugo-45 vehicle at the end of this year. This fills them with particular satisfaction. This gives us the incentive to continue to adhere to President Tito's messages spoken on that occasion: "Crvena Zastava must go forward," Milenko Bojanic said.

Speaking at a celebration at the Crvena Zastava plant Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council said:

The new factory for the production of Jugo-45 passenger car undoubtedly marks a significant working victory of the Crvena Zastava collective. This is also proven by the fact that this passenger car is mainly the work of Yugoslav designers and producers, that 210 producers from throughout the country will participate in its production and that 3,500 workers will find employment in this production, Veselin Djuranovic stated at the beginning of his speech.

The fact that in the production of this car the majority of industrial branches are taking part and that this car is the result of work of a large number of organizations of associated labor and of a large number of workers, including the service industry, confirms once again the great significance and role of the car industry in the economic development of the country as a whole.

This imposes the need to pay serious attention to the development of the car industry in the next period, though it has achieved great progress so far. There are several different technological processes in the production of passenger cars with an autonomous concept of further development on our Yugoslav market. Each of the car producers as a rule develops his own network of cooperants, although they have a certain number of joint, fairly expensive parts not produced in large series. Evidently the development of the car industry takes place without sufficient industrial cooperation, specialization and division of labor, and this among other things makes the penetration of the Yugoslav car industry into the world market difficult.

Therefore, there is the need, Djuranovic continued, to grasp more fully all the experiences fathered and the consequences of such a development and to create conditions gradually in order to find better solutions for the long-term development of the car industry in our country. Work on this will be necessary while self-managing agreements and accords on the division of programs of production and specialization in order to ensure a more rational, more productive and more qualitative development of the car industry seems to be the way which should be comprehensively explored and taken.

In conditions of more efficient self-managing agreement-reaching by organizations of associated labor it is realistically possible to contribute, as well as through measures of economic policy, to developing the car industry so that it may increasingly count on not merely the domestic market but also on exports to foreign markets and with continuous efforts to be as competitive as possible as regards quality, range and prices. In fact, in the long-term development of the car industry it is necessary to be oriented towards a policy that will stimulate the selection of production programs in order that the most capable producers, whose work productivity, economy in business activity and profitability of production, will increasingly come closer to the conditions and demands of the world market and will develop. This means that the growing intensification of the process of production and economic activity in general also represents an imperative for the car industry as well as a condition for its greater share of the country's national income in total exports and improvement of the balance of payments.

In fact, to go from extensive to intensive economic activity in the entire economy is unavoidable if one wants to overcome the present economic difficulties, eliminate the causes which generate instability and successfully implement the economic stabilization policy. It is well known that the causes of the present economic problems are not of recent origin and that they have been present for some time, as well as their having developed fairly deep roots in the trends of social reproduction. And, therefore, the struggle for economic stabilization is not a short-term task. In orienting ourselves decisively for the economic stabilization policy we have proceeded precisely from the assessment that we need several years in order that we might basically overcome the chief causes generating economic instability. Expectations that this can be done overnight, in the course of 1 year, are unrealistic. This also must be borne in mind when assessing this year's economic trends and results achieved.

Djuranovic then went on to say that this year's results in implementing the economic stabilization policy represents a significant encouragement because they herald more lasting positive processes. They are a confirmation of not a sticking to declarations about orientations but of moving from words to deeds.

There are a considerable number of reasons which give us the right to say that 1980 is the first year of the real and concrete struggle for the implementation of economic stabilization, the first year in which we did not stick merely to declarations, the first year in which we achieved initial but significant positive results in implementing the most important tasks contained in the economic stabilization policy.

Against these positive assessments one could juxtapose that this is also the year in which we faced serious problems and difficulties--disruptions in the supply of raw materials and reproduction material, a shortage of individual consumer goods, a fall in real personal income, phenomena of intensified isolationism of the market, inappropriate measures of acquiring necessary foreign exchange, and the like.

Does one assessment contradict the other? If one wishes to analyze objectively our real situation and the causes which generate economic instability, and if one proceeds from the fundamental orientation of our stabilization policy, then these assessments can not be pitted one against the other.

However, there are frequent views which judge the results of implementing economic stabilization only on the basis of manifest problems and difficulties, overemphasizing them and playing down everything positive. The exponents of such views do not seem to have understood at all the nature of the causes which have been generating instability for many years, and neither do they understand the essence of the economic stabilization policy, the complex nature and the inevitable difficulties which are ahead of our society in the process of implementing stabilization measures, nor the time needed to overcome the basic causes and difficulties.

Afraid of these problems and difficulties and lacking strength to come to grips with them, the exponents of these views seem to look for a stabilization program which will not create difficulties and which will not make us face any problems. Whether one wants it or not, such an approach objectively opposes the decisive implementation of the economic stabilization policy. It leads to watering down the adopted political line. It is not far removed from demagogic playing up to individual sections of the working class on behalf of which they sometimes speak, or from demagogic playing up to the environment whose regional interests they allegedly represent.

It is our duty today to repeat again what we have already clearly asserted on several occasions: In orienting ourselves decisively towards implementing the economic stabilization policy we have been fully aware that we will face numerous difficulties, numerous serious problems, certain disruptions on the market, shortage of individual goods, slower growth in personal incomes and other forms of consumption.

There has been no dilemma about this, nor has there been any hesitation as regards the need for an energetic struggle for economic stabilization. Unfortunately, there were dilemmas and hesitations earlier, and this is precisely one of the basic causes for the problems which have finally led us into such an unfavorable economic situation and which have piled up more and more over the years, a situation in which there is no other alternative now or in the years to come except a decisive and efficient struggle for economic stabilization.

It is beyond dispute that there could have been less of some of the difficulties or that some of them could have been manifested in a milder form had the subjective factor not failed, had insufficient responsibility and organization not been manifested, had the technobureaucratic mentality not given its blessings to our inertia in action and to our irresponsibility in individual situations.

However, the implementation of strategic tasks in the struggle for economic stabilization objectively had to confront us with difficulties, problems and certain disruptions and shortages. Real stabilization occurs only when it leads to the further development of socialist self-managing relations, strengthening of economic criteria and market conditions of economic activity and development. Real stabilization occurs only when it leads to more economic and more successful inclusion of our country in the international division of labor through greater exports of goods and services. It occurs only when it leads to coordination of supply and demand relations within the frameworks of the real realized income and real results of work, lowering overtension in the distribution of national income, maintaining the country's indebtedness within the framework of balance of payment possibilities and not by continually increasing the country's indebtedness, achieving real rates of economic growth and not rates resulting from unrealistic ambitions, rates that are outside the actual material basis. Such an orientation towards stabilization has meant an unreserved struggle against old relations and types of behavior, against distribution of fictitious income, against building without real cover, against anticipated consumption and consumption at the expense of that which has not been earned. Most of the problems in fact stem from the violation of such relations and types of behavior. [sentence as received]

The realization of the most important tasks of economic stabilization in our country, therefore, cannot be successful if we want to satisfy every partial interest or unless we do not give priority to the realization of joint interests, the realization of which is a condition for the successful development of all. Social consultations and self-management agreement-making necessarily must be a function of optimum coordination of the many self-management interests along joint lines. Hence, those criticisms of stabilization policy measures which arise primarily out of more narrow and partial interests are untenable, and they do not see, or do not want to see, how things are developing in the main areas of the joint struggle for economic stabilization.

The politicization of partial interests to a degree which practically identifies them with basic strategic interests or forces compromises which objectively harm the development strategy has always been and still is a serious barrier to the realization of the main task at a given stage of social development. The experiences of the revolutionary struggle, armed revolution and all stages of our postwar development confirm this.

Therefore, in assessing what has been achieved we must always start with the results which have been achieved along the main lines of the established policy of economic stabilization. The basic criterion in assessing the situation ought to be how basic tasks and joint agreed interests are being carried out. This is also the case at the moment in our socioeconomic development, which is currently characterized by the fight for the realization of the economic stabilization policy and more rapid development of socialist self-management.

We have also set ourselves the following basic orientations as the main task in realizing economic stabilization in 1980:

- Ending tendencies towards further deepening of disharmonies between trends in all forms of consumption on the one hand and real realized income on the other, which assumes a settling down of all aspects of consumption and the strengthening of accumulation;
- Ending the tendency towards a further increase in deficits in the country's trade balance and balance of payments so as to reduce the balance of payments deficit more radically in relation to the previous years, keeping it within \$2 billion;
- Making exports the main task and subjecting them to balance of payments possibilities;
- Making extra efforts to create conditions to reduce inflation;
- Linking these tasks most clearly with the general orientation towards continuing to develop market conditions of economic activity and increasing our country's openness towards criteria of world labor productivity and economic activity in international trade.

At the same time we emphasized strongly the need for the fight for economic stabilization to be based increasingly on the broadest social foundation and the fact that we need to continue to create socioeconomic conditions which will strengthen the role of associated labor in social reproduction. We also emphasized that we must assess economic stabilization from the social point of view and from the point of view of the development of self-management socialist relations.

What have we achieved this year? Above all, the tasks of ending and reducing the country's balance of payments deficit is being realized basically. According to the results up to the end of November, it can be stated that the deficit will be smaller than in 1979, by about \$1.5 billion. This success has been achieved in a year in which we had to pay more than \$1 billion more for the same quantities of oil as we imported in 1979.

The export policy which we set out has also been realized. Exports have increased by 9 percent in real terms, and this was at a time of a fall in the growth of world trade, increased regional isolationism and protectionism and higher levels of inflation in the world. This confirms our economy's real capabilities and the value of its production potentials, on the condition that exports become our economy's long-term orientation.

At the same time the process of slowing down all forms of consumption has been started and the tendency towards increasing accumulated resources kept by organizations of associated labor has continued to strengthen. Investment consumption is going down in real terms. Personal incomes have also gone down in real terms. General and joint consumption is slowing down. All this is concrete expression of the consistent implementations of economic stabilization, which has led to further strengthening of accumulation of resources by organizations of associated labor. Thus in the [first] 9 months of 1980, compared with the same period last year, accumulated resources of organizations of associated labor went up by 74 percent, which in conditions of high levels of inflation represents a significant increase in real accumulation. At the same time the economy's share in [social] income has increased by one point and now stands at 64 percent.

We have not succeeded in implementing the tasks concerned with reducing inflation. Judging by everything, we have not sufficiently estimated the objective conditions in which production costs and prices will move. Prices have been, for quite some time, administratively limited and thus, in conditions of a stronger manifestation of market laws following the change in the dinar exchange rate, the level of prices has not provided enough space for maneuver in order to satisfy the increased production costs (bearing in mind also the increase in the price of oil and of other imported raw materials and re-production material). In addition, the increase in inflation in the world has been greater than envisaged at the end of last year, and this has also exerted an influence on trends in our country. Lastly, following the change in the dinar exchange rate, attempts to make good part of the increase in costs caused by devaluation through the use of internal reserves and increase in productivity and greater efficiency have not yielded the expected results, and thus the pressure to increase prices has also been increased.

What should be listed among the positive tendencies are incorporating economic activity elements, which provide a broader space for the operation of market laws and greater motivation for income, and to which the change in the dinar exchange rate too has contributed, increasing the economic interest of basic organizations of associated labor in exports and measures of strengthening criteria of supply and demand in the formation of prices.

Djuranovic then stressed that all these results have been achieved parallel with the implementation of the increase in industrial production of nearly 4.5 percent, and that this is in line with the changes in the 1980 development policy which we carried out halfway through the year with the July decisions of the Assembly. Thus we reduced the boom on the domestic market, but the growth rate which provides a broader space for maneuvering as regards exports, satisfying the domestic market and partly also regarding employment has been retained.

As has already been said, Djuranovic continued, all this has been achieved along with a series of disruptions on the market, along with the shortage of individual consumer goods, along with phenomena of links in trends of reproduction being torn and along with increased losses in a section of the economy. But what is a fact is that we inevitably had to face most of these problems. They could not as a whole been avoided with the exception of resolving some problems in the sphere of supplies, where subjective tendencies have been manifested.

In all this, however, one should also recall the unanimously adopted assessments about the causes which generate economic instability and the estimate based on this about our needing more time in order to overcome the basic causes of instability. In fact, the entire next medium-term period should pass in the struggle for economic stabilization.

If one bears this in mind, then it is evident that this year's results represent a significant harbinger of successful implementation of the basic strategic tasks of the economic stabilization policy. They are confirmation of our possibilities and of our forces. They should not be underestimated because what is at stake are exceptionally great efforts and self-denials by the working class, its sense of responsibility and high level of consciousness. We should not underestimate them because they represent a denial and a criticism of the earlier practice of our own declarative orientations for stabilization when (?however) we had not made the right moves. They also represent a criticism of views of those whose power of vision does not go beyond narrow, partial and regional interests and who look upon the stabilization results almost exclusively through the implementation of their narrow interest.

Djuranovic went on to say that it would be extremely dangerous to be carried away by what has been achieved. We are still far from the goal we set ourselves to give in to self-satisfaction. This would be a dangerous attitude and policy. We are at the beginning of putting the economic situation in order, at a good beginning but still very much at the beginning. Next year cannot be easier than this one. In some respects it sets before us more responsible tasks because what is at stake is the need to persist unconditionally with the orientations of the stabilization policy which have already yielded results. The stabilization of the country's balance of payments will be the most important issue also next year and all other tasks should be subordinated to this one. In this respect, exports must grow into a lasting consumption. The policy of slowing down should continue to be decisively carried out, above all in the sphere of investment consumption and general consumption. This should contribute to further growth in accumulating organizations of associated labor and to a further increase in the share of the economy in income. The tendency manifested in this respect should be backed with every measure of economic policy and of the income distribution policy.

The personal incomes policy in the economy next year, Djuranovic went on, should continue to be one of the most important components of the economic stabilization policy. With this goal it is necessary to insure that the increase of the volume of personal incomes in the economy be in line with the growth of income and net income, with the proviso of ensuring a speedier growth in resources for the expansion of the material base of associated labor than the growth in income and net income. Basic organization of associated labor which have at their disposal the greater mass of social resources on the average should set aside the major portion of the income for strengthening the material base of associated labor.

In the context of such a policy real personal incomes per employee should increase to the level of growth in productivity, with the proviso that a selective policy of growth should be carried out, bearing in mind not only results but also working conditions and the conditions of acquisition of income, so that personal incomes in more difficult jobs, --such as those of miners and so forth--will rise more quickly. In principle, every real growth in labor productivity should be reflected in the growth in personal incomes. This is the most important stimulus in the struggle for greater income and for stabilization. At the same time, by means of a consistent policy of distribution according to work results in organizations of associated labor, instances of levelling out income will be eliminated, thereby intensifying material stimulus to productive and creative work.

It is particularly significant that next year with the policy of distribution of income and personal incomes we will speed up the reduction in differences in personal income between branches and groups which are not the result of work or complexity of work or speed of work activity, but rather are the results of various conditions of economic activity and acquisition of income.

All this assumes an even more resolute orientation towards increasing labor productivity, greater efficiency in economic activity, greater use of internal resources, more rational business activity and economies of wider dimensions.

Undoubtedly, however, this policy and these orientations will [word indistinct] find fertile ground if we strengthen even more in practice the course which permits greater income-based motivation, more complete manifestation of the criteria of market economic activity and further openness towards the criteria of economic activity on the world market. This will also ensure more favorable conditions for income-based linking within the country--linking development programs and joint approach on the domestic and world markets--as well as a greater division of labor and specialization. In fact, the fight for the creation of the economic base by means of socialist self-managing relations needs to continue with increased organization, efficiency and resolve. The lack of economic motives for economic activity and stronger influences of criteria of supply and demand in the struggle for income is still an essential limiting factor of the development of income-based relations and socialist self-management as a whole.

Having congratulated the workers of Crvena Zastava on their success in work and on the holiday, Djuranovic said:

This is the first 29 November which we are celebrating since the death of the leader of our revolution and the president of the SFRY, Josip Broz Tito.

Proud of the great work which we have carried out--led by Tito--during the national liberation struggle and in the socialist and social development of our country on the bases of self-management, this time, too, our thoughts are turned toward our obligations and responsibility to guard as the apple of our eye the gains of the armed revolution and socialist construction and to continue to strengthen and develop them, for the good and happiness of the working class, working people and all nations and nationalities of our country. We are deeply convinced that the working class, working people, nations and nationalities of our country, communists and young people stand united, unshakeable and vigilant as a pistol which has been cocked, for the defense and further development of this great revolutionary work, a free, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia, the equality of all our nations and nationalities and for the final victory of socialist self-managing relations as the dominant production relations in our society. We are convinced they are ready as one to oppose resolutely and with all their strength anyone who attempts to undermine the great gains of our struggle or hinder our further progress along Tito's path, Djuranovic said.

After pressing a button to start the production line for the assembly of the Jugo-45 car and watching the last job prior to the car's descent from the assembly line, Veselin Duranovic and the guests toured the production lines of the car plant with their host.

Greetings were sent by telegram from the celebrations in the car plant to the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium.

VARIATIONS TO MIJATOVIC INTERVIEW ON SFRY ANNIVERSARY

The following variations to the item entitled "Mijatovic Interviewed on 35th Anniversary of SFRY," published in the 1 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page I 6, are supplied from BORBA of 28, 29, and 30 November:

On page I 6, the first sentence of the sixth paragraph, BORBA adds the phrase "more than" making the sentence read: "In the course of a little over 3 decades our national income has increased more than six-fold."

On the same page, in the same paragraph BORBA omits the last two sentences.

On page I 8, after the third paragraph BORBA inserts: "In brief, our present difficulties are the result of the effect of a number of internal shortcomings and disproportions and of unfavorable developments in international economic relations."

On the same page BORBA omits the fourth paragraph.

On page I 9 BORBA omits the fifth and sixth paragraphs.

On the same page BORBA omits the last two sentences of the ninth paragraph.

On page I 10 BORBA omits the last two sentences of the second paragraph.

On page I 11 BORBA omits the last two sentences of the first paragraph.

On the same page BORBA omits the last sentence of the sixth paragraph.

On page I 12 BORBA rephrases the second sentence of the first paragraph to read: "Its activity must be felt everywhere and at every place, so as to develop and strengthen more broadly and in a more organized way the creative action of the broadest masses, of millions of working people, aware that they are working for themselves and that it is everyone's joint work."

On the same page, in the fourth paragraph, BORBA adds the phrase "in addition to this, also" to the third sentence, making it read: "Bearing in mind, in addition to this, also the extremely unsatisfactory results of efforts aimed at disarmament and resolving the burning question of unequal economic relations in the world, then the conclusion that the crisis of world relations as a whole is deepening is evident."

On the same page BORBA omits the last sentence of the fifth paragraph.

On the same page BORBA omits the last sentence of the seventh paragraph.

On page I 15 BORBA omits the first two paragraphs.

On the same page BORBA omits the last three sentences of the third paragraph.

BRIEFS

LIQUID FUEL CONSUMPTION--In the first 9 months of this year, Yugoslav liquid oil consumption totaled some 11 million tons, or 3 percent less than in the same period of last year. Automobiles used just over 1.6 million tons of gasoline, or 16.5 percent less than in the same period of last year. It is considered that the regulations on restricted use of automobiles, higher prices and economizing contributed to lower consumption. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 80 p 14 AU]

KOSOVO GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH--The Province of Kosovo intends to form a self-managing interest community for geological research to ensure a higher level of prospecting for mineral raw materials and a more rapid development of the province. The existing economic projects in the province are based on processing available mineral raw materials. Funds for the work of the self-managing interest community for geological research will be provided by the economy and the sociopolitical communities. [Belgrade POLITIKA in SERBO-Croatian 30 Oct 80 p 10 AU]